

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 155

PRICE TWO CENTS

## TWO HUNDRED ENVOYS TO PLANNING SESSION WELCOMED AT DINNER

Delegates From Canada and All Over United States at the Lenox Given Freedom of the City by the Mayor

## AUTO TRIP IS NEXT

To the Visitors Is Shown the Arrangements of Streets in Greater Boston and Later Harvard College Exhibit

### ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES ARRANGED FOR PLANNING CONFERENCE

**MONDAY**  
12 noon—Mayor Fitzgerald's luncheon at Hotel Lenox.  
2 p. m.—Automobile tour of city and suburbs and park systems, starting from Hotel Lenox.  
8 p. m.—First conference session, Boston Public Library.  
**TUESDAY**  
10 a. m.—Second conference session, Boston Public Library.  
12:30 p. m.—Informal conference, luncheon and meetings during afternoon.  
8 p. m.—Third conference session, Boston Public Library.  
**WEDNESDAY**  
10 a. m.—Fourth conference session, Boston Public Library.  
2 p. m.—Fifth conference session, Boston Public Library.  
4 p. m.—Sixth session, for business, Aldermanic chamber, city hall.  
7 p. m.—Final session, subscription dinner by Boston City Club.

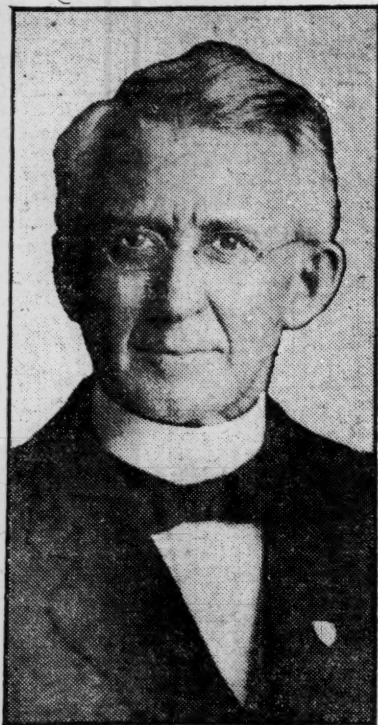
Mayor Fitzgerald welcomed 200 delegates to the fourth national conference on city planning at a dinner given by him at the Hotel Lenox today. He invited the delegates to inspect the city planning features and institutions of Greater Boston.

Nearly 50 more Boston men aided in making the visitors welcome and in telling of the points of interest to be visited later on an automobile ride about the city and suburbs including the park systems and the Harvard University planning collection.

Among the delegates are Edmund C. Hill and C. Arthur Metzger, Trenton, N. J.; E. J. Brown, state high school, Dayton, O.; Charles Hopewell, mayor of Ottawa, Canada; E. K. Morse and William McClurg Donley of Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. T. Hynes, Royal Institute of Architects of Canada; G. Frank Geer, chairman of the Toronto Manufacturers Association, Toronto, Canada; Arthur N. Pierson, Westfield, N. J.; George B. Ford, New York city; George E. Merrill, Springfield, Mass.; B. E. Lyon, Troy, N. Y.; Vincent S. Stevens, Akron, O.; M. E. Agar, commissioner of public works, St. Johns, N. B.; H. J. March, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. F. Burdett, vice president Board of Trade, St. John, N. B.; Frederick C. Bancroft, Detroit; Henry W. Ashley, Toledo, O.; L. J. Wertherin, city engineer, Berlin, N. H.; Munson Havens, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, O.; Henry C. Allen, Syracuse N. Y.; Richard D. Watrous and Frank A. Wolff of Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, Detroit; Robert A. Pope, New York City; Henry M. Goodwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stephen G. Earle, Worcester, Mass.; S. Herber Hare, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Lawson Purdy, New York City; Walter B. Stevens, secretary, city planning commission, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kennedy, Chicago; E. A. Fisher, Rochester, N. Y.; Clifford Richardson, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W. Templeton Johnson, Greenwich, Conn.; Morris E. Wilson and Daniel McGurk, Dayton, O.; Joseph C. Wagner, Philadelphia; Robert J. Harding, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Alexander W. Vais, Westfield, N. J.; Charles J. Bennett, Hartford, Conn.; Louis J. Tribus, New York City; George M. Seger, mayor, and Colin P. Wise, Passaic, N. J., and James W. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Edwin W. Fiske, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

(Continued on page four, column four)

## THREE DELEGATES TO PLANNING CONVENTION



E. K. MORSE  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



WILLIAM MCCLURG DONLEY  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



A. W. CRAWFORD  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## BRICK AND TILING FALL TO CELLAR IN GILCHRIST BLOCK

Seven workmen were slightly injured today when a pile of brick and tiling which had just been moved from a temporary freight elevator in the new Gilchrist building at the corner of Winter and Washington streets, fell to the basement where the men had just started work for the day. A temporary flooring collapsed letting the brick and tiling down.

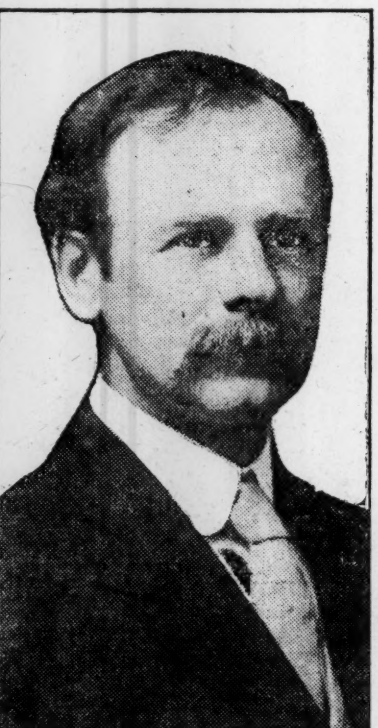
Arthur G. Everett, building commissioner, said:

"When I heard of the falling of the scaffolding at the Gilchrist Company building I at once despatched Inspector Curry to make an investigation. I have not heard from him yet. I imagine from what I have heard that it was caused by the fall of some staging and with this we would have nothing to do."

Plans looking to the immediate improvement of building and construction laws and steps to urge necessary action on the part of the proper authorities will be taken by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange this afternoon at which time the committee will meet the members of the exchange who are engaged in building and construction work in Boston.

In the announcement of the meeting the committee declare they believe the building construction situation in Boston to be such a serious problem as to demand immediate and drastic action by the authorities.

*Member of Metropolitan Planning Commission, Who Is on the Local Committee*



JOHN NOLEN

## GUARD AROUND MILLS IN STRIKE IN CONNECTICUT

MECHANICSVILLE, Ct.—A heavy guard was ready for any trouble between strikers and non-union workers when the plant of the French River Textile Company opened this morning. Sheriff P. H. Sibley of Danielson, Chief of Police William Bates of Thompson, 20 deputy sheriffs and 25 members of the militia were at the gates.

One thousand of the 1100 operatives of the woolen mill are on strike and their leaders say that 600 non-union men will arrive from New York today. Fred Waterman, agent of the mill, would not make a denial of that but declared that unless the strike was broken today he would close up the mill indefinitely. Grover C. Perry, one of the I. W. W. leaders here, said that the mill had orders that would keep it busy until October. Before the strike the plant was running day and night.

A warrant was sworn out Sunday for the arrest of Benjamin Legere on charge of being a suspicious person. He has been directing the strike for the I. W. W. The police could not find him, and it was reported that he had gone to his home in Jewett City.

William D. Haywood, who directed the Lawrence strike, is expected here Friday from New York to take charge.

## KEY WORKERS ASK RECOGNITION

Demanding recognition as a union affiliated with the I. W. W., 150 employees of the Sylvester Tower Company, manufacturing piano keys at 145 Broadway, Cambridge, walked out this morning pending a conference with H. W. Tower, president of the company.

A call was sent to the Cambridge police headquarters for a detail of officers, but there was nothing for them to do.

## Y. M. C. A. TO CONFER ON PRACTICAL WORK AMONG IMMIGRANTS

Practical work among immigrants will occupy the attention of the immigration department of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. for Massachusetts and Rhode Island in a conference tomorrow at the Boston City Club, beginning at 10 o'clock.

The morning session will be devoted to the organization and discussion of work with immigrants in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Plans for the standardization of the work will be presented. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The afternoon session begins at 4 o'clock. Dr. Charles Fleischer of the Boston Common speaks on "Understanding the Immigrant" and Edward Farum Green, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, speaks on "Plans and Methods of Increasing the Efficiency of Mill Operatives Who Do Not Speak English."

Dr. Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club, will speak in the evening on "The Immigrant and Citizenship." All of the speeches and topics will be discussed by men who are doing work among immigrants in the two states.

## CLARENCE DARROW TRIAL IS RESUMED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—When the Darrow trial was resumed today it was expected that presiding Judge Hutton would hand down his decision on a motion to permit the introduction of evidence only indirectly concerned with the charges set forth in the indictment.

## N. E. COLLEGES BEGIN ANNUAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The first round of singles in the annual championship tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association was played on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, and the first round of doubles is being competed this afternoon. The feature match of the singles and one of the best ever seen in one of these tournaments was that between C. L. Johnson, Jr., of Amherst and J. A. Richards of Wesleyan. Richards is a freshman from Harvard, and he gave a very fine exhibition of tennis. He has a fine back hand stroke and a little more tournament experience should make him a great player.

Johnson defeated him in three hard fought sets, by gradually wearing him down. The winner showed greater accuracy and had a much longer reach, both of which told in the long run. The match was a fast one from beginning to end, and was much appreciated by a fair sized gallery. Their score by points:

**FIRST SET**  
Johnson... 4 0 4 4 4 3 5 2 4 2 4  
Richards... 2 4 6 1 2 4 2 6 5 3 4 2 4 2

**SECOND SET**  
Johnson... 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 5 4 8 3 3 4 6 5  
Richards... 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 7 2 10 5 5 53-7

**THIRD SET**  
Johnson... 3 8 1 5 2 6 4 7 4 40-6  
Richards... 5 6 4 3 4 4 2 5 1 34-3

**FIRST ROUND SINGLES**  
Scholze, Brown, defeated Thurston, Williams, 7-5, 6-4.  
Bacon, Wesleyan, defeated McCormick, Brown, 6-0, 6-0.  
Miller, Amherst, defeated Webber, Dartmouth, 6-3, 6-2.  
Trinity, defeated Brigham, Technology, 7-5, 6-3.  
Foster, Trinity, defeated Foster, Colby, by default.  
Pulford, Trinity, defeated Bechman, Technology, 6-4, 6-3.  
Conger, Williams, defeated Shepard, Bowdoin, 6-2, 6-4.

**DOUBLES**  
Richards and Bacon, Wesleyan, vs. Pulford and Ebsall, Trinity; Conger and Thurston, Williams, vs. Brigham and Beckman, Technology; Chapman and Shepard, Bowdoin, vs. Nelson and Webber, Dartmouth; Johnson and Miller, Amherst, vs. Scholze and Preston, Brown; Cushman and Foster, Colby, drew a bye.

Richard and Bacon, Wesleyan, vs. Pulford and Ebsall, Trinity; Conger and Thurston, Williams, vs. Brigham and Beckman, Technology; Chapman and Shepard, Bowdoin, vs. Nelson and Webber, Dartmouth; Johnson and Miller, Amherst, vs. Scholze and Preston, Brown; Cushman and Foster, Colby, drew a bye.

A legal wrangle followed which was terminated when the witness refused to answer the question which his lawyers characterized as unfair, "on advice of counsel."

After Mr. White had told of securing proxies from Benjamin, Elizabeth and Mary Thaw, and from the Northern Finance Corporation, the H. H. Rogers estate and H. H. Rogers, Jr., the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow when it is expected John D. Rockefeller will be sworn.

## EXPOSITION PARTY GO TO PARIS

NEW YORK—The Panama-Pacific exposition commission is on the way to Paris, says a Rome despatch to the New York Herald.

Mr. Boland testified he had been unable to find the memorandum about the \$500 note to E. J. Williams concerning which he testified last week. Mr. Worthington, counsel for Judge Archbald, sought to secure admission from the witness that there were mistakes in the statement Mr. Boland had made to the attorney general concerning the commerce court judge.

The witness declared that some of his information was gained through friends who knew Judge Archbald. He said his own office at Scranton was so located that he could see in Judge Archbald's offices at any time. He had seen E. J. Williams in there often before the Captain May deal, and for that reason supposed Mr. Williams was a close friend of the judge.

Mr. Williams visited Judge Archbald frequently after Feb. 21, the time that Mr. Boland saw the attorney general, the witness said.

Mr. Worthington questioned Mr. Boland sharply as to his statements to the attorney general about the Peel suit before Judge Archbald being "hurried along when he refused to discount Judge Archbald's note."

The witness was temporarily excused.

## JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SUMMONED TO APPEAR IN NEW PIERCE ACTION

Ready to Take Stand in Suit in Which Good Faith of Standard Oil Dissolution Is Questioned

## NO MINUTES KEPT

Secretary of Company as Witness Tells About Unrecorded Daily Meetings of the Directors Since 1888

NEW YORK—Anticipating the examination of John D. Rockefeller by Samuel Untermeyer a crowd flocked to the latter's office today when the hearing was begun in the suit brought in Missouri by the Waters-Pierce interests against the Standard Oil Company, in which the good faith of the dissolution of the Standard is questioned. Mr. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold, another Standard witness, were not on hand and their representatives announced that they would appear when wanted. These two were notified to be on hand tomorrow, when their testimony will be taken.

The chief witness of the morning session was Charles T. White, secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He gave the history of the corporation. The real contest is for control of the Waters-Pierce Company. H. C. Clay Pierce, at the annual meeting of that company refused to recognize proxies held by Standard Oil men because he declared they planned to acquire the company. Suits to keep the Standard out of the Waters-Pierce territory were instituted in Missouri and cross-suits to oust Mr. Pierce and his friends followed. The good faith of the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company will be threshed out.

That the directors of the Standard Oil met daily from 1888 in secret at their offices in this city, was the declaration of Mr. White. No minutes of these meetings were kept, he said. The meetings were held at the directors' offices on the fourteenth floor until after dissolution, when they got together in an office in the rear of the Standard Oil building on the fifteenth floor.

Mr. White had been subpoenaed to bring with him the minutes of the directors' meetings and did so. They were found to be formal and to contain no information of business transacted so Mr. White was asked to explain. He did so by telling of the daily meetings at which he said Mr. Archbold was always present. Mr. Untermeyer laid the foundation through his questioning of Mr. White for the interrogation tomorrow of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Archbold.

Mr. White said that he personally prepared the proxies for the St. Louis meeting of Feb. 10, acting under orders of James A. Moffatt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. They were in regular form, he said, and he had talked about them with A. C. Bedford, John D. Archbold and C. M. Pratt. Asked by Mr. Untermeyer if he had discussed the proxies with Walter F. Taylor and Michael Van Buren who were to vote them in St. Louis he said that he had not.

"Do you assume that they knew what these proxies were to be used for?" demanded Mr. Untermeyer.

A legal wrangle followed which was terminated when the witness refused to answer the question which his lawyers characterized as unfair, "on advice of counsel."

After Mr. White had told of securing proxies from Benjamin, Elizabeth and Mary Thaw, and from the Northern Finance Corporation, the H. H. Rogers estate and H. H. Rogers, Jr., the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow when it is expected John D. Rockefeller will be sworn.

## EXPOSITION PARTY GO TO PARIS

NEW YORK—The Panama-Pacific exposition commission is on the way to Paris, says a Rome despatch to the New York Herald.

At the Charlestown navy yard today preparations are being rushed to despatch the supply ship Celtic loaded with stores and ammunition and the first-class battleships Virginia and Des Moines to the rendezvous of the Atlantic fleet at Key West.

Since early morning the navy yard forces have been loading stores on the Celtic. Two lighter loads of ammunition from the new government magazine at Hingham were stored in her holds. If called upon she will be in readiness to sail late this afternoon.

Orders have been received from Washington to rush repairs on the two battleships with all possible speed. Extra crews have been set at work on them. Hurry calls have been sent to the officers and men of the Virginia and Des Moines who were on furloughs or shore leave and they will report back to their ships without delay.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Kane, commanding the marine detachment at the yard, has received orders to have the remaining marines ready to entrain at short notice. Should their presence be made necessary before the Virginia or Des Moines are ready to sail they will proceed south by rail, joining ships of the fleet at Philadelphia or Newport News.

The first detachment of marines to leave Boston left at midnight Saturday, 400 men and officers making up the quota called for from the Charlestown yard.

Hurry orders were received Saturday afternoon and the marine corps at the Charlestown rifle range was ordered back to quarters and at once sent south to entrain on transports at Philadelphia.

## BROWN U. S. SENATOR DIRECT PRIMARY BILL WINS IN SENATE

Upper Branch Rejects the Original Measure After Defeating Amendment to Release Binding Effect

## DEBATE IS SHARP

Substituting for the original bill the Brown bill providing for senatorial preference voting at the primary only, the Senate today passed it to a third reading by a vote of 25 to 12.

The Brown bill, substituted by the Senate and then passed, is as follows: "Section 1. For the purpose of instructing members of the Legislature as

(Continued on page four, column five)

## FAVORABLE ANSWER IS HOPED FOR SOON FROM CURTIS GUILD

Before leaving Washington tomorrow night or on Wednesday, Ambassador Guild is expected to announce his decision about entering the contest for the seat to be vacated by Senator Crane.

Ambassador Guild arrived in Boston on Saturday evening and is at the home of his brother, Courtenay Guild, on Mt. Vernon street. He says he will not talk politics before tomorrow because of the pressure of personal business.

Mr. Guild, it is said, has practically consented to accept the nomination if he finds that the party desires him for a candidate. It is believed that today and tomorrow his friends will try to show him that the party does think he should give up his diplomatic post and return to Massachusetts.

He will return to St. Petersburg, sailing from New York on June 4, but if he consents to run for the Senate it is expected he will return to this country in the early fall to make his campaign.

There being no contest in the Republican ranks in sight for the nomination it is figured it will not be necessary for Mr. Guild to return here to take any part in the primaries which probably will be held in September if the senatorial preference act passes the Legislature as the politicians expect it will.

## Commander of Fleet of Battleships the U. S. Sends to Cuban Waters



REAR ADMIRAL HUGO OSTERHAUS

## VIRGINIA AND DES MOINES RUSH PREPARATIONS TO JOIN BIG FLEET IN CUBAN WATERS

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## PRAIRIE LANDS MEN IN CUBA AS MR. TAFT DENIES INTERVENTION

Seven Hundred Marines Put Ashore at Guantanamo Naval Station to Reinforce Small Guard There

## PRESIDENT CABLES

Tells Gomez That Concentration of U. S. Forces Is Primarily for Protection of American Interests

## EVENTS OF THE DAY IN THE SITUATION ON CUBAN UPRISING

President Taft replies to protest of President Gomez, declaring sending of war vessels to Cuba does not necessarily mean intervention.

Transport Prairie arrives at Guantanamo naval station and 700 marines are landed to reinforce guard on duty there.

Federal forces in Oriente slowly closing about district in which greatest depredations of insurgents are taking place.

Two negro leaders in Santa Clara province surrender to the authorities there.

Admiral Osthaus in command of six battleships, including the Nebraska and two colliers, on the way to Cuban waters.

HAVANA, Cuba—The cruiser Prairie with 700 American marines aboard reached Guantanamo naval station today, and the marines were immediately landed to reinforce the small guard already on duty there. So far as the revolution in the island is concerned it was positively asserted today by the government officials that it is entirely confined to Oriente province, and that it will soon be stamped out.

Many veterans have protested against the apparent slowness of the troops in the field in moving against the insurgents and as a result and the danger of intervention the operations are being pushed.

Two of the negro leaders in Santa Clara province, Armenteros and Pacheco, have surrendered to the authorities there. Vandalism was reported today at points in the vicinity of Guantanamo but it was the work of individuals and not of organized bands.

WASHINGTON—Asserting that the concentration of both naval and military fighting forces near Cuba must not be construed as a forerunner of intervention President Taft today replied to President Gomez's plea that he was able to suppress the negro revolution. The note dictated on the President's campaign special train, made public here today was as follows:

"I am sincerely gratified to learn of your government's energetic measures to put down the disturbance and to know that you are confident of being successful. As was fully explained to the Cuban charge d'affaires here this government's motive in sending ships to Key West, just as in sending the Prairie to the Guantanamo naval station, was merely to be able to act promptly in case it should unfortunately become necessary to protect American life and property by rendering moral support or assistance to the Cuban government. As was made quite clear at the time, these ordinary measures of precaution were entirely dissociated from any question of intervention."

Wide divergence of opinion as to the right to intervene in Cuba was developed at a meeting of the senate Cuban relations committee today in discussing a resolution requesting a definition of the Platt amendment authorizing the United States to protect Cuba.

Chairman Taft was directed to confer with President Taft, Secretary Knox and the judge advocate of the army and report to the committee.

Any action toward recommendation of legislation to define the right of the United States will be conservative Mr. Taft said.

At the same time that the text of the President's message was given out at the state department it was intimated that the course of the government in the present situation would not be guided by advices from the Cuban government. The state department policy will be determined by advices from its consular agents.

Especially important will be a report from the commander of the Paducah, who is making a personal investigation at Nipe Bay. He is expected to inform the department of conditions at the center of the trouble within the next few hours.

It is rumored at the navy department that it is rumored at the navy department, is to be held in readiness in case a further display of force is necessary in Cuban waters.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—President Taft today sent a message to President Gomez of Cuba assuring him that the United States will not intervene in Cuba. In his message to the Cuban executive the President says that the sending of American marines to Cuba at this time is for the purpose of protecting American interests only.

**HIGH SCHOOL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES ARE INVITED TO USE THE MONITOR'S "EMPLOYMENT COLUMNS" IN ADVERTISING FOR POSITIONS. SIX DAYS WITHOUT CHARGE.**

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COMMERCE CHAMBER  
PLANS AN INSPECTION  
OF CAPE COD CANAL

Plans for an inspection of the Cape Cod canal on June 8 have been completed by the under forty division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. All members of the chamber are invited to join in the trip to the cape, and a special train will leave the South Terminal station at 8:55 a. m.

A stop of half an hour will be made at Buzzards bay, which is scheduled to be reached at 10:25, where a visit to the drawbridge, said to be the largest in the world, will be made. An opportunity will also be afforded at Buzzards bay to observe in operation some of the large deep sea dredges employed in digging the canal.

At Buzzards bay several of the canal engineers will join the party and remain with it to explain points of interest.

On leaving Buzzards bay, the train will proceed slowly along the line of the canal. The new highway, which the canal company has built near Bourne-dale, the excavations for the new railroad branch at Collins farms, the break-water and the Barnstable end of the canal can all be seen from the car windows as the party nears Sandwich.

From Sandwich the train will be backed to Sagamore station where the party will leave the train, and on invitation of E. E. S. Keith, president of the Keith Car & Manufacturing Company, spend an hour and a half in going over the Keith car works. Directly back of the Keith works, the most important work on the canal is being done, and the most interesting excavations are being made.

The canal is practically complete from the northern point to the Keith works in Sagamore, and it is at this point that the great dredges may be seen in full operation.

On boarding the train again at Hunt rs brook, the party will proceed slowly back along the canal, reaching Monument beach at about 2 o'clock, where a lunch will be served at the Norcross house.

After luncheon there will be a brief address by Commodore J. W. Miller, vice-president of the Cape Cod Construction Company, on the plans and purposes of this great engineering undertaking. The train will leave Monument beach at 4 o'clock, arriving in Boston about 5:30 p. m.

NANKING LEADER  
WOULD KEEP MEN

NEW YORK—A Tientsin message to the New York Herald, says that General Wong, commander of the troops of Nanking, is vigorously opposing the proposed disbandment of the Nanking army. The sum of \$5,000,000 has been handed over to the Peking authorities for military administration purposes.

Two walled cities near Chaoyang, Manchuria, have been occupied by a force presumably of royalist rebels. The country westward of Jehol probably also will fall into their hands. News of the serious state of affairs is being suppressed by the authorities.

ROXBURY LATIN  
SCHOOL IS AIDED

About \$2500 has already been received by the trustees of the Roxbury Latin school, who sent out a circular letter asking for subscriptions to a \$100,000 fund to be used to increase salaries of its teachers to a level with those paid in similar institutions.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Julian, Edinger, B. P. Keith's—Vanderville. CASTLE SQUARE—"A Night Off." MAJESTIC—"Lights O' London." PLYMOUTH—"Alas Jimmy Valentine." SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky." TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

NEW YORK—COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." GAIETY—"Officer 666." HUDSON—"The Topham." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"The Rainbow." LYRIC—"Patience." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO—CORT—"Ready Money." GRAND—"Officer 666." ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl." OLYMPIC—"The Only Son." OPERA HOUSE—"Hobnobbing Blues." STUDYAKER—"Elsie Janis."

## BAY STATE NEWS

## WAKEFIELD

"That Wakefield needs a public library more than a high school," will be the subject of the last debate of the term of the high school girls' debating society tomorrow night, with Miss Mildred Mellett and Miss Emma Crocker in the affirmative and Miss Hildar Carlson and Miss Thelma Bridge in the negative.

Officers of the boys' debating society of the high school nominated for next year are: President, Herbert Wilkins; vice-president, George W. Killorin, Jr.; secretary, Clarence Fay; treasurer, Charles Dalzell.

## WHITMAN

A union memorial service was held last evening at the Congregational church. Members of the David A. Russell post and W. R. C. and the Gen. George A. Custer camp attended in a body. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman of Washington, D. C., preached.

Mrs. Gertrude Easterbrook has been appointed deputy grand matron of Pilgrim chapter of the Eastern Star. She has appointed Mrs. Bertha M. Walker as deputy grand marshal.

## WALTHAM

Mayor Duane has signed an order providing for the appropriation of \$1000 for the collection of waste paper and for the taking of additional land for the site of the proposed Pond End school-house.

The Board of Trade is to hold a public meeting in city hall Wednesday evening to learn the sentiment of citizens with regard to the granting of a franchise to the Boston & Western Railway Company to lay its tracks on Upper Main street.

## MELROSE

At tonight's session of the school board the committee on teachers is expected to make its report on the election of teachers for next year. Action is also to be taken for a three years' commercial course at the high school.

President J. Sidney Hitchins has appointed as a committee to edit and simplify the annual city reports Aldermen Peter J. Lynch, William A. Carrie and Arthur H. Damon.

## LEXINGTON

At the memorial service in the Lexington First Baptist church last evening under auspices of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., the Rev. Samuel Knowles, pastor, delivered an address. The Rev. John M. Wilson of the First Parish Unitarian and the Rev. Dr. George E. Martin of the Hancock Congregational also spoke.

## NEWTON

Work was commenced for the suppression of mosquitos on the north side today by the forestry department.

Mt. Ida school will give a recital tonight and tomorrow night. "As You Like It" is to be presented in the gymnasium.

## MEDFORD

Medford Club will open a tennis tournament Thursday morning open to all players in the city. J. G. Harris is in charge. Plans are under way for the formation of an interclub tennis league among the clubs of Greater Boston.

## BROOKLINE

A. P. Langtry, secretary of state, is to speak at the annual ladies' night of the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church, tonight, at Beacon hall. The musical program will include selections from grand operas.

## EVERETT

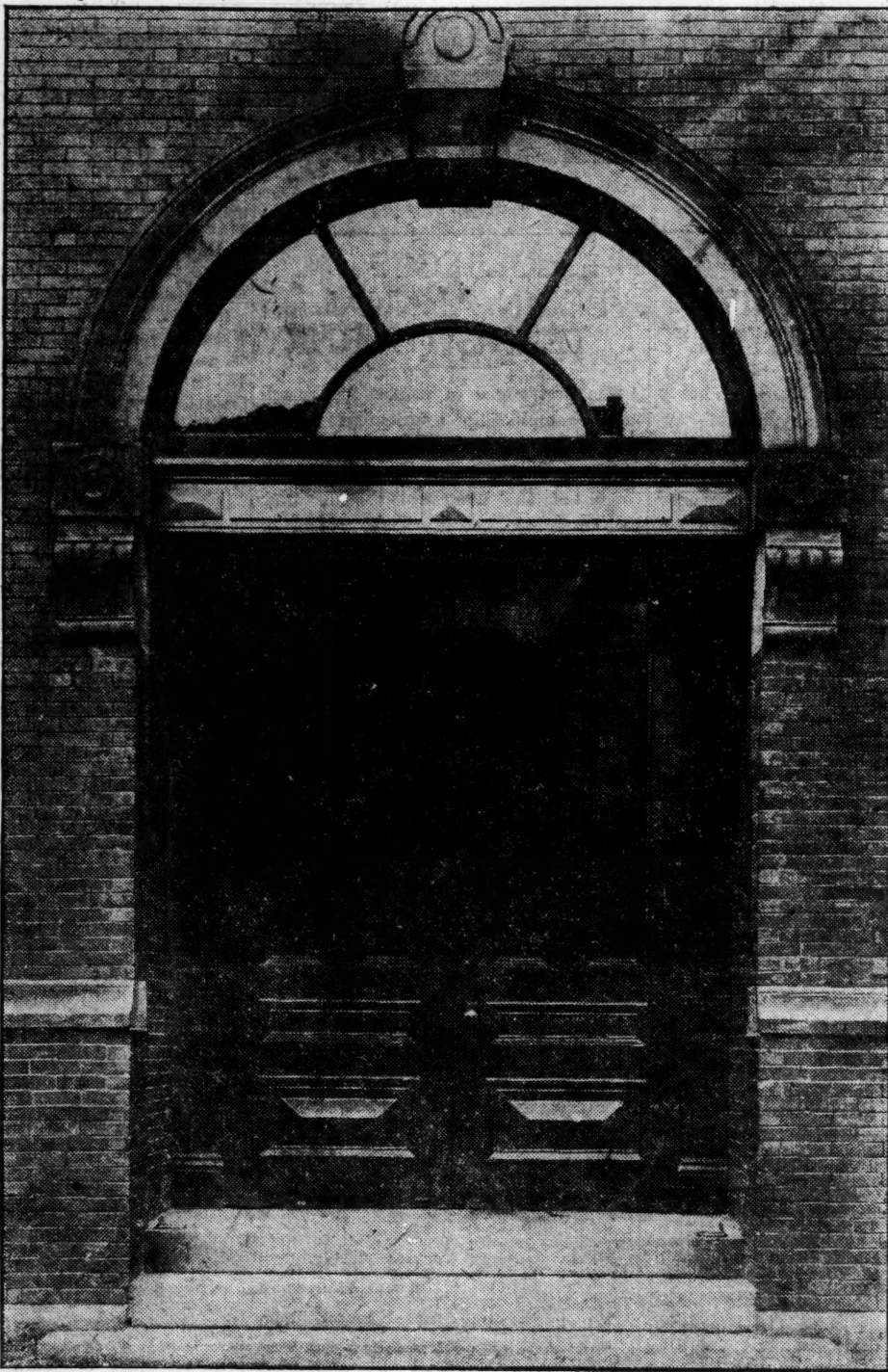
Negotiations are underway by the mercantile committee of the Board of Trade for the location in Everett of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in New England.

MAIL CARRIER TO  
BECOME LAWYER

Nicholas S. Lawless, president of the Massachusetts State Letter Carriers Association, will be numbered among the graduates of the first four-year class from the Suffolk school of law. The class day and commencement exercises will be held in Chipman hall June 3 at 7 p. m.

Mr. Lawless is a letter carrier at the central postoffice in this city and has been president for three consecutive years of Branch 34, N. A. L. C., which embraces all the carriers in the Boston postal district, more than 1400 in number. He was appointed to the substitute force in 1902 and four years later was promoted to the regular force and assigned to the central office.

## DOORWAY OF THE RICE SCHOOL



Straight brick front is relieved only by the complete arch with its ornamental keyblock resting on rosette blocks and brackets of stone

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

## JUST A PRECAUTION

"Why don't you start out with an umbrella on such a sunshiny day?" "I am bound for the art gallery." "But you cannot exhibit an umbrella!" "Of course not. But a notice on the catalogue says that one must leave his cane or umbrella outside before he can enter."—Toronto World.

## ENFORCING THE RULE

"Why don't you let your little brother play house with you, Ethel?" "We're not playing house, mamma." "What are you playing, then?" "We're playing flat, and they don't let any children in this flat, mamma."—Portland Oregonian.

## DISLIKED PRECIPITATION

Augustus—I'm not fond of the stage, Violet, but I hear your father on the stairs and I think I had better go before the foot lights.—London Sketch.

## KNOWS HIS OWN NEEDS

"A genius, pa—" "A genius, my son, is a person who knows enough to be able to learn something from other people."—Woman's Home Companion.

## HUMOR INVISIBLE

Joke Seller—Did you receive my letter and that batch of jokes? Editor—I received the letter, but I didn't see the jokes.—Satire.

## HEIGHT OF ENJOYMENT

Willie Wayback—My pa says in New York they have buildings 20 stories high.

Tommy Ruel—Ain't that fine! A kid could spend 'most all his life sliding down the banisters, couldn't he?—Puck.

## A GOOD LISTENER

"Is Mrs. Gillet a well informed woman?" "Well, she's on a party wire."—Life.

## TEST OF WISDOM

Lives of men in high position Show us that the best and wise Will get left in competition If they do not advertise.—Washington Star.

## TOO MUCH FOR PA

"Paw," asked little Johnny, "what is the rule of three?" "You, your sister Bella and your mother," sighed Mr. Meekum.—Chicago Tribune.

## EARLY BIRDS

Sue—Wouldn't you like to be as happy as a lark? Sue—No, indeed. Think of the time they have to get up.—Lippincott's

LONDON IS HOST  
OF AMERICANISTS  
NOW IN CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The International Congress of Americanists, which meets in London today, is devoted to the study of the two Americas, and the questions discussed relate to points connected with the anthropology of the native American races, the native monuments and the archeology of the Americas, and the history of the discovery and European occupation of the new world.

An exhibition will be held in connection with the congress, among the objects to be exhibited being weaving and other appliances for home industries of the Aztecs; a representative collection of stone and other instruments, from ancient sites, various photographs and water colors of the principal ruins in Yucatan and Guatemala; and facsimile reproductions of the frescoes in pre-Columbian buildings.

Schoolhouses of over 50 years ago were not designed along the artistic lines which are now produced as readily may be seen by the entrance to the Rice training school on Dartmouth street. It is typical of the decade of its erection in 1869.

The straight brick front is relieved only by the complete arch with its ornamental keyblock resting on rosette blocks and brackets of stone. The transom bar is simply decorated with raised panels and the transom light is divided into sections by radial and semicircular muntins.

The water table comes to an abrupt end at either side of the doorway. The double doors are paneled. The brick front forms the sides of the entrance up to the brackets supporting the arch.

## JAN BLOCKX PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Jan Blockx, Belgium's greatest composer and an authority on Flemish music and folksong, has passed away, says an Antwerp message to the New York Herald.

Among the best known operas composed by Jan Blockx was "Princess d'Auberge," which was produced at the Manhattan Opera House in New York several years ago. He composed many Flemish songs and several cantatas, including "Die Scheldezeang." In 1902 he was appointed director of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Antwerp.

## BOSTON AND CHELSEA SAME

Relatively Boston and Chelsea, as regards population and valuations, are the same as in 1821 it has been found by attorneys and municipal officials interested in the decision of the supreme court handed down Saturday whereby Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop are not required to pay any share in the county expenses of Suffolk.

## DISTRICT HAS PRIMARY

WASHINGTON—Democratic primaries in the District of Columbia open at 3 p. m. today. In the contest for the six delegates to the Baltimore convention, there are three tickets, two instructed for Speaker Clark and one for unopposed delegates.

ARCHITECTS URGE  
WING ON EACH END  
OF STATE HOUSE

Governor Foss today received protests from members of the Boston Society of Architects against the report of the State House commission which provides for the building of a west wing to the State House. The Boston society favors the extension of the State House on each side at a cost of little over \$700,000, but is opposed to an office building.

SCHOOL SAYS IT  
HAS CERTIFICATE

That the suspension of Melrose high school certificates for entrance to colleges by the board of colleges was due only to the standard of scholarship, especially of last year's graduates, and that the certificate privilege is not lost to Melrose, is declared by John C. Anthony, superintendent of schools in that city.

In reply to charges made that high school teachers have refused to pass backward pupils who did not hire them as tutors, Mr. Anthony makes a total denial. He says that last fall the school committee adopted the rule common to high schools in Boston and vicinity prohibiting public school teachers doing any private tutoring without the knowledge and consent of the superintendent.

MRS. DEARBORN  
HEADS DAUGHTERS

The annual meeting of New Hampshire's Daughters was held at the Vendome Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Adelaide M. Godding presiding. The secretary's report showed a membership of 405.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Sarah F. Dearborn; vice-presidents, Miss Jessie M. Fisher, Mrs. Sarah E. Odlin and Mrs. Hattie M. Douglass; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence W. Cadieu; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellen S. Webber; treasurer, Mrs. Laura F. Mead; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter; auditor, Mrs. Almenia B. Dwinel.

CLUB OFFERS \$100  
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

West Roxbury Woman's Club has offered a scholarship of \$100 for the year 1912-13 in Simmons College to a girl from that district.

The recipient of the scholarship will be decided by a competitive examination in the West Roxbury high school June 12, at 8:30 o'clock. The applicants need not necessarily be students at the West Roxbury high school, but must be approved by the principal of the school.

MOORS REPULSED  
IN ATTACK ON FEZ

NEW YORK—A Fez, Morocco, message to the New York Herald says that a large force of Berber tribesmen attacked the city at three different points. Firing was kept up all night, but the tribesmen were kept at a distance by the French artillery and retired at daybreak. Several French soldiers were wounded.

## H. C. RICHARDSON PASSES AWAY

Harry C. Richardson passed away yesterday. He was senior member of the firm of Richardson & Clement. In the administration of Mayor Curtis he served as superintendent of the water department. For several years he was a member of the Republican state committee and was a presidential elector in 1900.

## REVERE VISITED BY 30,000

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The school committee tonight will grant a temporary leave of absence to George F. Wilson, supervisor of music in this town and Beverly. C. Albert Jones, chorister of the Congregational church, will succeed him here, and James W. Calderwood will be his temporary successor in Beverly.

## COMMENCEMENT ON AT LASSELL

NEWTON, Mass.—Commencement week at Lassell Seminary, Auburndale, has brought parents and friends of the graduating class here in numbers. The Glee Club concert Saturday night in the gymnasium was the first formal event in connection with commencement. No public exercises are being held today.

## TABLET PLACED ON HOME

ABINGTON, Mass.—John Pulling chapter, D. A. P., is to place a tablet on the house of Arthur D. Nash on Bicknell hill to commemorate the home of Capt. Luke Bicknell of the first artillery company formed in Abington.

MEMBERS OF MUSICAL  
FRATERNITY TO MEET  
IN BOSTON THIS WEEK

Delegates from 11 chapters comprising the Sinfonia Fraternita of America will gather at the New England Conservatory of Music this week for the twelfth annual convention.

The program will be as follows:

Wednesday—Business session 2 until 6 p. m. Concert by members of Alpha chapter, assisted by Conservatory orchestra, in Jordan hall at 8 p. m. George W. Chadwick will conduct this concert. The award of the prize gold medalion to the successful competitor in the trio contest will be made.

Thursday—Business session, 9 a. m. until 12. At 2 p. m. historic sightseeing tour for the delegates. At 7 p. m. the convention banquet will be held at the Vendome.

Friday—Business sessions 9 a. m. until 12 and 1 p. m. until 5 p. m. The evening will be spent by the delegates at the "Pops."

The last time the convention was in Boston was in April, 1901. The Sinfonia was organized as a club at the Conservatory here on Oct. 20, 1898.

The "Kon Korridor Karnival" of the members of Alpha Chi Omega was held at the New England Conservatory Saturday evening.

In charge of the booths were Misses Annie May Cooke, Louise Milliken, Ann E. Whitten, Beryl Nutter, Marjorie Gaskins, Olive Cutter, Elizabeth Bell and Annie Woods McCleary.

Throughout the evening there was a hurdy-gurdy playing in Recital hall, where dancing was enjoyed. The committee comprised Miss Edna Boicourt, Miss Gladys Pitcher, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Elizabeth Bell and Miss Ann E. Whitten.

VERMONT TO HEAR  
GOV. FOSS SPEAK

Political lieutenants of Governor Foss are already preparing for his entrance into the national campaign, which the Governor says in a statement will begin about Aug. 1. At that time Mr. Foss expects to begin a speaking tour of Vermont, his native state, in an effort to swing the Green Mountain state to the Democratic column at the state election there in September.

"We are going to carry Vermont in September and we shall then say, 'As goes Vermont so goes the nation,' and we will proceed to prove it," said the Governor.

"L" EMPLOYEES  
PLAN NEW UNION

Plans are under way for establishing an organization of Boston Elevated railway employees. Labor leaders of the state, state officers of the A. F. of L., Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, and a committee of the union recently formed by the Elevated men, decided Sunday to unionize the men and to conduct their proceedings openly. Literature is to be distributed among men eligible for membership and mass meetings will follow for the purpose of organizing.

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# Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Big College Meet

## WESTERN TEAMS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE MAKE BEST RECORD

Collectively They Won More Games From Eastern Clubs but New York Leads Individually

### GAMES FOR TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
EAST VS. WEST									
Team	W	L	P	St.	Phi.	Chi.	St. L.	Bos.	Bro.
New York	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philadelphia	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brooklyn	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boston	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lost	6	5	4	8	23				

Collectively the four western teams in the National league made the best showing in the first inter-section series which ended last week. Of the 53 games played, 30 resulted in victories for the West, the other 23 going to the visiting or eastern clubs.

That the East made as good showing as it did was due to the superior work of New York. Of the 23 games won by the four eastern teams, 11 or nearly one half were won by the Giants. In all, New York played 13 games, and won all but two of them, the two defeats being suffered at the hands of Cincinnati. Philadelphia came next to New York with an even break, six victories and six defeats. Brooklyn and Boston did practically nothing for the honor of the East, as the former won three and lost nine, while the latter won three and lost 12.

No one Western team stood out prominently. The four clubs won 29 games which were divided as follows: Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 6 and St. Louis, 8. The losses were 6, 5, 4 and 8 respectively.

It is curious to note that every one of the Western teams finished with a .500 or better percentage. St. Louis broke even and was the only team in that section which did not do better than win half the games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING									
Team	W	L	P	St.	Phi.	Chi.	St. L.	Bos.	Bro.
New York	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsburgh	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philadelphia	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boston	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brooklyn	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lost	6	5	4	8	23				

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.  
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.  
New York 11, Brooklyn 2.  
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.  
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 4.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
New York at Brooklyn.  
Cincinnati at Chicago.

CARS IN TRIAL SPIN  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Qualification trials for the annual 500-mile motor car race on Memorial day at the local speedway are being held today. All of the 29 entries must show a speed of 75 miles an hour in order to start in the race.

LAJOIE BACK THIS WEEK  
CLEVELAND, Ohio — Lajoie, second baseman, will be back in the Cleveland lineup possibly this week. He practiced for two hours yesterday before the Cleveland-St. Louis game.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE  
Hartford 3, New Haven 2.  
Bridgeport 3, Springfield 2.

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BASEBALL Tuesday  
AT 3:15  
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia  
Fenway Park, Jersey and Lansdowne Sts.  
Tickets on sale at Wright & Wilson's, 244 Washington St.

## THREE COLLEGES FAVORED TO WIN INTERCOLLEGIATES

The annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will take place on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday of this week and while it is not expected that so many records will be broken this year as was the case in 1911 when the games were held in the Harvard stadium, there were two events in which men are entered who have bettered the present marks.

No one college stands out as the probable winner. Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and Michigan are generally



T. G. SPEERS '12  
Princeton varsity track team

favorable to fight it out first place, with Harvard, Syracuse and Dartmouth as possibilities for leading positions.

Cornell is especially anxious to win this year, as victory will give her permanent possession of the present trophy. This is the third that has been put up by the association, Harvard having won the first and Yale the second, and the boys from Ithaca are specially anxious to have their college join the select two.

Should Cornell fail to win, the cup will stay in competition as no other college has enough victories to get it this year. The two dashes will not have a man who has shown anywhere near the form displayed by Craig of Michigan last year. There are several capable of doing 10-1.5s. in the former and 22-1.5s. in the latter and they will both be hard fought. Brown and Marshall of Pennsylvania, Thomas and Harland of Princeton, Robertson of Syracuse and Gozeldi of Harvard are the most promising in the former and with Mercer of Pennsylvania added for the latter.

Reidpath of Syracuse is the most promising for the quarter with Barron of Harvard, Bonsib of Columbia, Bennett of Cornell and Sawyer of Princeton the next best.

The half will again see Jones and Putnam of Cornell and Bodley of Pennsylvania running with Hayes of Princeton, Dolan of Dartmouth and Smith of Harvard pushing the first three hard. Johns and Putnam finished first and second in 1911, and are expected to repeat.

The mile is generally conceded to J. P. Jones of Cornell, the world's champion. Hanavan of Michigan is the choice for second place with Lawless and Warren of Harvard; Taber of Brown; Warren of Dartmouth and Snyder of Cornell leading aspirants for the other two places.

Berna of Cornell is not only conceded his third victory in the two-mile event, but he has shown form this year that should enable him to break his present record. Haimbaugh of Michigan and Withington of Harvard will again compete, and, with Boyd of Harvard, should take care of the other places.

The hurdles lack championship timber this year. Wendell of Wesleyan has the best record for the spring and is looked to win the high with Platt and Larkin of Yale; Cummings of Harvard,

Craig of Michigan, Havens, Rutgers and Haydock of Pennsylvania all closely bunched at the finish. In the 220 Craig has done by far the best work, with Cummings of Harvard next.

Only average competition is expected in the shot put, hammer throw and broad jump. In the first named Beatty of Columbia has the call by some two feet over his nearest rival. Bartlett of Brown, Kohler of Michigan, Batchelder and Leslie of Harvard, Bissell of Princeton and Kanzler of Cornell are fairly well matched for the other places.

In the hammer throw Cable of Harvard and Marden and Tilley of Dartmouth look the best by several feet and they are expected to finish in that order. Simpson of Pennsylvania and Speer of Princeton are the next best.

Mercer of Pennsylvania, Babcock of Columbia, Cable of Harvard and La Flamme of Pennsylvania look the best in the broad jump and may finish in that order. Diggs, Yale, Cohen and Warring, Michigan; Bartlett, Williams; Thompson, Syracuse and Austin, Harvard, have done better than 22 feet and may press the others hard.

The pole vault and high jump have an exceptional lot of performers. In the latter Moffatt of Harvard has the best record for the year. Enright, Dartmouth; Sargent, Michigan; Burdick, Pennsylvania; and Dalrymple of Technology have all done better than 6 feet and it will be a great battle for the four places that count.

A new record is looked for in the pole vault should conditions be right. Waggoner of Yale has bettered the present mark this spring and with Babcock, the record holder, again competing it will be close competition for first place. Wright of Dartmouth; Gardner, Yale; Fiske, Princeton and Fritz, Cornell have all done better than 12 ft. 6 ins., so that it is practically a toss up as to the final point winners.

## MUNICIPAL A. A. NAMES PROGRAM FOR TRACK MEETS

The Municipal Athletic Association announces the schedule for summer games to be carried on under its auspices by the committee on summer games. There are to be 11 track and field meets. The city has been divided into 10 districts. Each district will compete by itself, and winners will take part in the final meet.

The contestants will be divided into three classes, with events suitable to the respective ages. It is intended to confine entries to boys under 19 years of age. Events will be open to boys who are residents of Boston. A. A. U. rules will govern. Later announcement will be made of times and places for entries.

Winning contestants in the district meets will be awarded an official summer games button, which will entitle the holder to compete in the final meet. These buttons will be issued as won. Divisions and events are as follows:

Senior division—100-yd. dash, 100-yd. run, 880-yd. run, 1-mile run, running broad jump, 22-ft. round shot put.  
Intermediate division—75-yd. dash, 220-yd. run, 440-yd. run, running broad jump, running high jump.  
Junior division—50-yd. dash, 100-yd. dash, 220-yd. run, running broad jump, running high jump.

The 10 districts into which the city has been divided are: North End, West End, South End, Roxbury, Dorchester, Roslindale and West Roxbury, Brighton and Allston, South Boston, East Boston, and Charlestown.

The dates for the several districts are: July 27—West End at Charlestown, Roslindale at Pierce field.

Aug. 3, East Boston at Wood Island, Dorchester at Franklin field, 10, Charlestown at Sullivan square, Brighton at North Brighton playground, 17, North End at North End park, Roxbury at Marcella street, 24, South Boston at M street, South End at Columbus avenue, 31, final meet at Franklin field.

## SEVEN U. OF P. MEN IN TRIALS

PHILADELPHIA—M. C. Murphy, the track coach of the University of Pennsylvania has announced the list of Red and Blue athletes to be sent to Cambridge on June 8 for the eastern tryouts of the Olympic team.

Seven men will represent Pennsylvania in this meet, each one being looked on as a star in his event. The following men will compete in the events given after each name: Captain Burdick, high jump; Mercer, broad jump, 200 and 400 meter dashes; Lippincott, 100 and 200 meter dashes; Edwards and Haydock in the 110 meter high hurdles; McCurdy, 500 meter run; Marshall, 100 meter dash.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN									
Team	W	L	P	St.	Phi.	Chi.	St. L.	Bos.	Bro.
Hall, Boston	444	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweeney, N. Y.	378	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lajoie, Cleveland	373	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specker, Boston	367	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bentley, Boston	367	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McInnis, Phila.	354	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cree, New York	351	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cobb, Detroit	350	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. Collins, Phila.	349	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lapp, Phila.	345	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS									
Team	W	L	P	St.	Phi.	Chi.	St. L.	Bos.	Bro.
Specker, Boston	28	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rath, Chicago	28	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cobb, Detroit	28	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bush, Detroit	27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baker, Phila.	25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lord, Chicago	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collins, Phila.	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bodie, Chicago	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jackson, Cleveland	22	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hooper, Boston	21	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS									
Team	W	L	P	St.	Phi.	Chi.	St. L.	Bos.	Bro.
Milan, Wash.	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collins, Phila.	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specker, Bos.	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crawford, Det.	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lord, Chicago	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baker, Phila.	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zeider, Phila.	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cobb, Detroit	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moeller, Wash.	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jackson, Cleve.	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## HARVARD BATTING IS UNCERTAIN FEATURE OF TEAM'S PLAYING

Pitching Staff Is Rather Weak and Infield Needs Improvement at Short and Third Base

Coach F. J. Sexton of the Harvard varsity baseball team will put his candidates through some strenuous week the first three days of this week in order to try to improve their fielding and batting for the game with the University of Pennsylvania Thursday, and that with Exeter Academy on Saturday. It will surprise few if one or two changes are made in the Crimson lineup.

There seems to be some very good material at Cambridge from which to build a fast team; but it is not working out quite satisfactorily. It is true that the pitching department is very weak, but the rest of the men are uncertain. In Felton, Harvard has a fine but erratic pitcher with Bartolf and Harvey as average men, but hardly of the class of Greenbaum and Lear of Princeton, E. L. Brown of Yale, Malcolm of Vermont, or Davis Williams.

With Reeves in shape the team has two good catchers, Young being the other. They are reliable and fully up to the average.

The infield is well taken care of at second and first. Captain Potter is the best second baseman in the colleges and Clark is a good reliable player on first. Wingate has been rather unsteady at short as has also been the case with Gibson at third. These two players are new to the places and if Coach Sexton can get them working smoothly, they will round out an infield that should be able to cope with Yale.

The outfield has four good men in Babson, Reynolds, Coon and Wigglesworth. They are all fast on their feet and fairly sure on fly balls.

As a batting aggregation the team has been very uncertain. Potter, Babson and Clark are the most reliable. It is this feature of the nine that is giving the supporters of the Crimson their most anxiety as there must be a great improvement in this department if the Yale series is to be won.

While the defeat at the hands of Princeton Saturday was a big disappointment, it was not unexpected. The Orange and Black has won these games so often that a Crimson victory comes as a surprise, and as the New Jersey university is represented by a fast nine this year, she was a decided favorite last Saturday.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Double headers have begun in the major leagues.

Cy Young says he expects to come back to the Boston team in a few weeks.

T. R. Cobb of the Detroit Americans was reinstated yesterday with a fine of \$50.

Although Hightower of Cornell held Yale to three hits his team lost the game, 2 to 1.

In Rhoads Princeton has a fine college first baseman. He saves the Tiger infield many errors by his playing.

Another victory for Pitcher Hyatt of West Point and this time he shut out Fordham, only allowing three hits.

After going almost hitless for about a week Jackson of Cleveland is beginning to bat in his 1911 form. Jackson of Boston is also showing improvement. They seem to bat together.

With Coombs and Lapp back in the game the Athletics begin to look like real champions. Holding the present Boston team to three hits shows that Coombs has recovered his old form.

If anybody thinks that Connie Mack has put his infield at too high a figure when he named \$100,000 he better go up to Fenway park or wherever they may be playing and see them perform.

The Harvard freshmen are now the only ones in Yale's way to the freshman baseball championship. It should be a great battle when Ripley of Yale and Andover pitches against Captain Frye of Harvard and Exeter.

Three hours and 55 minutes is a long while to stay at one ball game, but the 28,000 who saw Chicago and Detroit battle for 17 innings Saturday would not doubt be willing to spend the same length of time at another just like it.

Notices are being received today by managers of amateur baseball teams of boys of average age 18 years and under who wish to play in the baseball league of the Municipal A. A., signed by Chairman Gates, and Secretary Kennedy. The letter requests the managers to send in official applications on printed blanks provided for the purpose, so that the necessary information may be ready for a mass meeting of the managers and the committee in charge which is to be held in a few days. The first games will be Saturday, June 22, and following dates will be fixed in season for the meeting.

## FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

The Amherst varsity tennis team defeated Trinity Saturday, 5 to 1.

The Harvard varsity golf team defeated Williams Saturday, 4 matches to 2.

The Cornell varsity lacrosse team defeated Hobart Saturday, 6 goals to 3.

The Minnesota varsity tennis team defeated Brown Saturday, 2 matches to 1.

The Yale varsity tennis team defeated Harvard in their dual meet Saturday 5 matches to 4.

The University of Pennsylvania tennis team defeated Annapolis Academy, Saturday 14 matches to 2.

The Massachusetts golf team defeated Rhode Island in their annual interstate match, Saturday, 11 to 4.

Bates College won the Maine intercollegiate tennis championship, Saturday, capturing both the single and double title.

The Yale freshmen track team defeated the Princeton freshmen in their dual meet, Saturday, 79½ points to 37½.

The University of Wisconsin varsity eight defeated the Minnesota Boat Club over a two mile course, Saturday, by eight lengths.

W. F. Bailey of Summit, N. J., has been elected captain of the Lehigh University track team. His specialty is the discus, hammer and shot.

A. E. Sauer of the Illinois Athletic Club has been named as a member of the American Olympic fencing team. He will compete in the foils, duelling swords and saber events.

Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair won the Metropolitan Golf Association championship of 1912 by defeating Oswald Kirby of Englewood in the final, Saturday, 9 and 8.

NEW ENGLAND INTERSCHOOL CHAMPIONS									
Event	W	L	P	St.	Phi.	Chi.	St. L.	Bos.	Bro.
100-yard dash—C. A. Rice, Powder Point	10s								
220-yard dash—C. A. Rice, Powder Point	21-4.5s								
120-yard hurdles—W. H. Meadix, Legate	16-1.5s								
220-yard hurdles—W. H. Meadix, Legate	25-2.5s								
440-yard dash—J. T. Howe, English High	50-4.5s								
880-yard run—Elliott Bosworth, Worcester Academy	2m. 3-1.5s								
1-mile run—Elliott Bosworth, Worcester Academy	4m. 32s.								
High jump—W. M. Oler Jr., Pawling	*6ft. 3¾in.								
Broad jump—H. T. Worthington, Phillips Exeter	*22ft. 8¾in.								
Pole vault—Howard Buck, Phillips Andover	*11ft. 3¾in.								
Shot put—C. J. Boughner, Phillips Exeter	*39ft. 5¾in.								
Hammer throw—B. E. Neal, Phillips Exeter	*130ft. 5¾in.								

\*Records. \*\*World's Interscholastic record, but not member association.  
Phillips Exeter..... 38 Phillips Andover..... 10 H. S. of Commerce..... 3  
Worcester Academy..... 23 English High..... 5 Hope Street..... 3  
Powder Point..... 10 Pawling..... 5 Noble..... 1  
Legate..... 10

## SCHOOLBOY ROWING ASSOCIATION RACES PROMISE TO BE FINE

Noble & Greenough's crew is the general favorite for the first annual regatta of the Schoolboy Rowing Association to be held tomorrow afternoon by the Union Boat Club. The Roxbury Latin, Volkmann and the Stone crews promise Noble an exciting race, however. The contest will be started at 3 p. m. by Dr. Hugh Cabot, who has been selected referee and starter. Instead of having two judges at the finish line as in the Boston Interscholastic R. A., Dr. Ayer of the Union will serve alone.

Noble & Greenough is picked to win because of its exceptional showing all season, especially in the race last week with the Harvard 15 crew, which it defeated by three lengths. The Noble & Greenough second crew is considered the logical candidate for first place in the



## LONDON AWAITS NEW DIPLOMACY METHOD OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR

In the following sketch of Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, declared to be Germany's foremost diplomat, the chief point made is the possibility of the "new diplomacy" of frankness proving less successful in the atmosphere of London than in the air of Constantinople.

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Baron Marshall von Bieberstein enjoys "a good press." This must never be forgotten in estimating the character of the man from the innumerable journalistic memoirs which are finding their way into print.

The price of the approbation of the special correspondent is not infrequently "news," and the baron has been quick in recognizing this, and generous in satisfying it. The consequence is that there is scarcely a paper some member of whose staff is not able, at the present moment, to write almost familiarly of "my friend the baron."

Appetites, however, grow fastidious with satisfaction; information which was once exclusive becomes commonplace when it is shared with all Fleet street; neither is London Scheveningen, nor yet the Golden Horn. An expectant press may yet find the atmosphere of Carlton House terrace more frigid than that of the Bosphorus or den Hagen; the gibes at the old diplomacy may become less barbed; a door, in the phrase of Alfred de Musset, may be either open or shut.

Marshall von Bieberstein would, nevertheless, be a commanding figure anywhere. The first diplomatist in Europe is not merely the intellectual giant of the diplomatic corps, he is a head and shoulders over the press in the reception rooms. A fortuitous statesman, since he was bred to the law, his career proves that character is indifferent to its milieu. Cromwell learned cavalry tactics on a Cambridgeshire farm; Clive, to be a consul in an East Indian counting house; Lincoln, to govern a nation in a log cabin. If you could have marooned Gladstone, in his shirt, on a Yorkshire moor, Huxley once said, it would not have made any difference in the result. Anyway, the south German lawyer became the foreign secretary of the empire.

### Then Little Known

It was almost as unheard of a proceeding as if a provincial attorney had penetrated Downing street, in the era of the Whig oligarchy. Herr Marshall was not an agrarian, he was not even a Prussian. He was simply plenipotentiary for Baden in the federal council, when, just 22 years ago, at the request of the Kaiser or General von Caprivi, he came, an unknown man, to the Wilhelmstrasse.

The chancellorship of von Caprivi was the last cordial period of Anglo-German relationship. The change to Prince Hohenlohe, the Jameson raid, and the Boer war, were decisive and disastrous for both empires. The famous Kruger telegram was the fatal step.

Hohenlohe was the chancellor, Herr Marshall the foreign secretary, amidst the little band of statesmen hurriedly summoned, in the twilight, to the Kaiser's presence to consider the situation. The responsibility remains as unfixed as that for the charge at Balaclava. Was it Nolan? was it Cardigan? was it Nolan? has been demanded again and again with wearisome repetition. Was it the Kaiser? was it Hohenlohe? was it Herr Marshall? Perhaps history can answer, and perhaps it cannot.

After the Kaiser's telegram came the secretary's circular. Europe was informed that the independence of the Transvaal was a German interest. Cecil Rhodes persistently maintained that Herr Marshall had conceived the dream of an African empire, which, planted in Rhodesia, was gradually to embrace the Transvaal and spread southward to the Orange river. If this was really so, Rhodes' own action forestalled him, and the Boer war finally shattered his hopes.

### Blunder Was Serious

Anyhow, the telegram and the circular constituted a blunder of the first magnitude. Herr Marshall had calculated on forming a European coalition against the United Kingdom. He only succeeded in demonstrating, as Prince von Buelow told the Reichstag years afterwards, that if Germany had attempted to interfere, she would have done so single-handed.

One person, unfortunately, was entirely deceived, and that was President Kruger. The Kaiser declared long after, in the ever famous Tweedmouth interview, that he had been entirely misunderstood, that so far from contemplating hostilities he had even drawn up a plan of campaign for the war office in Pall Mall, as a proof of his good will. President Kruger, however,

treasured his telegram, and imbibed Herr Marshall's circular. Dr. Leyds, too, sent assuring messages from Berlin. The whole episode has been graphically described, in these columns, by one of the men, in this hemisphere, most qualified to do so. The president embarked upon his famous course of staggering humanity. The result is the South African dominion of today.

### Hague Gave Triumph

No one ever regarded Baron von Bieberstein as a little man. There are doubtless today many things in his philosophy that were undreamed of by the Herr Marshall of the era of the Boer war. Between the two men stands the ambassador to the Sublime Porte, a minister to whom Talleyrand's proverbial sneer at the Bourbons could not be held to apply. Between the foreign secretaryship and the Constantinople embassy lies, however, the second Hague conference, the conduct of the German interests in which first gained for the Kaiser's representative the attention of Europe.

The first Hague conference has been dominated by an Englishman, the one member of the corps diplomatique Britannique, who might have well retained for the United Kingdom the diplomatic crown of today, Sir Julian Pauncefote. In 1907, all this was changed. It was the British and not the German representatives who were of little account; it was a German and not an Englishman who galvanized political life into the assembly whenever he rose to speak. It was he who induced the conference to retain floating mines; it was he who successfully opposed compulsory arbitration. The victory, in each case, may have been a very doubtful blessing for humanity, but it was at least a tribute to his own influence and ability.

### New Diplomacy Begun

It was during this conference that the new diplomacy was introduced by him: that direct dealing with the press which had been shunned vigorously by the corps diplomatique. That an ambassador should not only welcome a correspondent to his breakfast table, but encourage him to come, was bad enough, but that between his cups of coffee he should discuss questions of state with the most unconcerned freedom was anathema.

Bismarck once declared that the secret of diplomatic deception lay in the strictest veracity. Tell the truth, he said, you are safe, and nobody will believe you. Baron Marshall von Bieberstein succeeded in telling the truth and being believed, because he meant to do the one, and to be the other. When a question was indiscreet, he put it aside quite frankly, otherwise he answered it, no matter how much the diplomatic dove-coot might be fluttered.

Strange as all this was, it was still regarded as the freak of an envoy extraordinary. It was very different when it became the fixed policy of the German ambassador to the Sublime Porte. The policy of the German embassy on the Bosphorus, however, it became, and that policy it has remained up to today. What the policy of the new ambassador may be, is one of the things it will be interesting to learn.

In the Hamidian day, the position of the German ambassador was not a particularly difficult one. Abdul Hamid had reasons, and no doubt good ones, for mistrusting Russia and Austria. The United Kingdom, too, he had his doubts about. If Austria and Russia could make difficulties for him in the Balkans, it lay in the power of Downing street to make things impossible for him in Arabia. He was thus drawn almost inevitably towards Berlin.

### Opportunity Favorable

Except as the ally of Austria, Germany had no particular interest in the Balkans; whilst she was not on particularly good terms with "the ally." Her interests were economic rather than political; as Baron von Bieberstein once declared to a journalist, who tried to draw him into a discussion on Macedonia, "It is rather in Asia Minor that our interests lie."

The Baghdad railway, the trade of the Persian gulf, and all the innumerable possibilities in the way of economic concessions in the near east, and, to some extent, in the middle east, supplied the German ambassador with a field of his own. In return, Germany aided in making the Hamidian army a force to be reckoned with, and was always willing to stand between the Sultan and popular opinion in Europe when it began to grow excessive.

This was all very well as long as Abdul Hamid occupied the Yildiz Kiosk. When, however, Abdul Hamid was sent as prisoner to Salonika, there arose a new king who knew not Joseph, and the baron's difficulties began. The way he extricated himself is one of the marvels of modern diplomacy.

Austria was the great ally of Germany, and the very first action of Austria was to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina. In spite of this, the baron began slowly to recover his lost ground. At the very moment when the drama of the "friend in shining armor" was being enacted in Berlin, the German ambassador in Constantinople was recapturing the position he had lost on the night the Yildiz Kiosk fell. Within a few years, his influence with the Young Turks was as powerful as it had been with the old Sultan, and not the least useful of his allies in the struggle with the press of Europe.

He had with him in Constantinople a sort of journalistic aide-de-camp, a well known and brilliant journalist, to whose efforts his success in dealing with the

## Commanding Figure at Turkish Capital Will Soon Be in New Sphere



(Copyright by Topical Press)  
MARSHALL VON BIBERSTEIN

press was by no means slightly due. This gentleman, it is said, will accompany Baron von Bieberstein to London. But as has previously been said, London is not Constantinople.

The symptoms are not wanting that the journalistic campaign has been transferred from the Bosphorus to the Thames. Before the British government had signified its acceptance of the new ambassador, the news of his appointment was the property of the world. In a few hours the press simply teemed with long and laudatory appreciations; and the curious part of these appreciations was that they were almost depreciations of other excellencies. The English press, in order to show how fine a diplomatist the new ambassador was, found it necessary to show what indifferent men the English ministers who had been opposed to him were.

Anybody who knows anything at all about embassies, knows that it is not every ambassador of whom a journalist is able to write in terms of familiarity. Human nature finds a curious satisfaction in relating that it is not without some intimacy with political and other broodings. Did not a certain well-known scholar write a book on "Monarchs I have known"? When ambassadors prove familiar with the careers of journalists, it may not be entirely apart from visions of prospective usefulness. News is so carefully guarded in the embassies, and the crumbs which fall from the ambassadorial table have been regarded so jealously, that whole slices of bread at breakfast may prove almost amphytrionic to the journalistic palate. All the same, the flour from which they have been baked has been ground in the mills of the chancellery.

It is doubtful if the methods of the Bosphorus will prove so useful on the Thames. Anything more unlike the methods of the British foreign office it would be difficult to imagine, and anything more unlike the present foreign secretary than the new German ambassador it would be difficult to conceive. The ambassador is not coming, in spite of the nonsense that has found its way into print, as an Anglophobe minister, but quite rightly, as the Achilles of the Wilhelmstrasse. The contest between him and Sir Edward Grey will no doubt prove a keen one, and every one will agree in hoping that a great and lasting agreement between the two nations they represent will be the result. It is for that reason that those who are most serious in their desire for this trust that the press may not prove to the new ambassador the Achilles' heel.

## PRICES OF HARD COAL REDUCED

Hard coal dropped 25 to 75 cents a ton in Boston today and dealers assert that this reduction will stay until the winter schedule is drawn up. There is plenty of coal on the market they say, and although the new coal will be forward in a few days no further reduction in prices is anticipated.

Prices quoted today by the Wellington-Wild Coal Company, the Marston Coal Company and the Metropolitan Coal Company are as follows: Furnace, \$6.75; stove, \$7.50; egg, \$7.25; nut, \$7.75 and pea, \$5.75.

**AVIATOR FALLS AT WINNIPEG**  
WINNIPEG, Man.—Hillary Beachey, an aviator of St. Louis, was hurt here Saturday when his machine suddenly stood on end and falling to the ground was broken to pieces.

**ATWOOD MAKES FLIGHTS**  
Five flights were made by Harry N. Atwood at Atwood park, Cliftondale, Sunday. The aviator flew over the marshes and gave the crowds at Revere beach an exhibition.

## TWO HUNDRED ENVOYS TO PLANNING SESSION WELCOMED AT DINNER

(Continued from page one)

Joseph W. Shively, Baltimore; William B. Cromwell, Charles F. Tuff, Jr., and Frederick Keed, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Rollin Norris, Ardmore, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Buttenheim, B. A. Haldeman and Andrew W. Crawford, Philadelphia; Frederick C. Howe, New York city; William G. Mackendrick and James C. Forman of Toronto, Ont.

The women in the party are being entertained by the Women's Municipal League committee, of which Miss Sarah E. Gardner is chairman. On Wednesday night when the men will hold their dinner at the Boston City Club, the women will have a dinner at the Chilton Club and will be shown the work of the league illustrated by stereoscopic views at Brook house on Chandler street.

Informal conference lunches and meetings will be held on Tuesday and a final dinner will be given by the Boston City Club Wednesday evening. Andrew Wright Crawford, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, and Edwin K. Morse, consulting engineer, and William McClurg Donley, members of the Pittsburgh planning commission, will be conspicuous in these meetings.

Mayors and members of city commissions gave brief talks on the status of city planning at the meal today. The first conference session will come tonight in the Boston Public Library, presided over by Frederick Law Olmsted, fellow of the American Institute of Landscape Architects, and chairman of the executive committee of the conference.

The members will be taken on a city planning automobile tour this afternoon. Three things in particular will be studied, housing conditions, parks and the varying street widths.

The visitors will first be shown the lower Charles river basin and embankment. Then they will be driven through the city proper. The planners will be taken into Roxbury and Dorchester to see the street widths and placing of houses on lots.

The next section of the tour will be through Franklin park and to Jamaica pond, and from there into Brookline. The party will come back to the city by the Fenway and will then be taken to Cambridge.

In Cambridge two groups will be formed. One will be taken on a short tour and will then inspect the city planning material at Harvard University. The other party will be taken through the Middlesex Fells to Stoneham and back by way of Mystic Valley parkway. Photographs, maps and plans to coincide with the daily program of the conference are on exhibition at the public library in Copley square.

Arnold W. Brunner of New York, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering, Harvard University, will read papers on the development of the city planning idea, the growth of city planning organizations, the methods of campaigning for a city plan and the attitude of the engineer toward city planning at the opening session.

## LORIMER'S FOES CLAIM 55 VOTES

WASHINGTON—News reached here today from Chicago that Senator Lorimer will not resign, but will face a vote on his case in the Senate and abide by the result. His opponents claim 55 votes against him. The most conservative estimate from anti-Lorimer sources, an estimate prepared by Senator Lodge, shows that there are 51 votes against Mr. Lorimer. This is a sufficient number to unseat him.

NEW YORK—When a newspaper, in printing a poll of senators on Senator Lorimer, placed Senators Johnson and Gardner of Maine as among the 17 classed as "doubtful," the following telegram was received from Mr. Gardner: "Washington, May 26: Johnson and Gardner of Maine not on doubtful list. Would vote to unseat Lorimer."

## COSMOPOLITAN CLUB ELECTS

Harvard Cosmopolitan Club has elected the following officers for 1912-13: President, Nai Aab '13 of Bangkok, Siam; first vice-president, Loy Chang '13 of Lahaina, Hawaii; second vice-president, A. J. R. Camprubi '15 of Barcelona, Spain; secretary, H. Hecht '13 of Charles City, Ia.; treasurer, E. J. Hubermann '13 of St. Paul, Neb.

**OLSON DEPOSED AS CAPTAIN**  
CLEVELAND—Shortstop Olson has been deposed as captain of the Cleveland baseball team on account of an attack on Pitcher Mitchell last Thursday in Boston. A new captain has not yet been named by Manager Davis and Davis is directing the team from the coaching lines.

**COURTS CONTROL CITIZENSHIP**  
WASHINGTON—Cancellation of the citizenship papers of John O. Johannessen of San Francisco, because he has not been in this country five years, was approved today by the United States supreme court, which held that courts have authority to review and revoke citizenship proceedings.

**NEW TRIAL IS DENIED JORDAN**  
WASHINGTON—Chester S. Jordan, a Boston actor, sentenced to electrocution in 1909 for slaying his wife, was denied a new trial today by the supreme court. His electrocution will proceed.

## BROWN U. S. SENATOR DIRECT PRIMARY BILL WINS IN SENATE

(Continued from page one)

to the preference of the voters of the various political parties, the secretary of the commonwealth shall place upon the official ballots of the various political parties at the direct primaries preceding the election of a senator in the Congress of the United States who have been nominated in the manner now or which may hereafter be provided by law for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at a primary for office; to be filled by all the voters of the commonwealth.

"Sec. 2. The votes for candidates for United States senator in a direct primary shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as the votes for candidates for state officers.

"Sec. 3. The secretary of state shall transmit a duplicate copy of the returns of such votes with a copy of this act to each member elect of the Legislature for the next ensuing session, one of which copies shall be addressed to the Senate and one to the House of Representatives. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House shall open and lay the same before the separate Houses when assembled to elect a United States senator as now required by act of Congress. It shall be the duty of each presiding officer to announce the name of the candidate of each political party having the highest number of votes and thereupon the Legislature shall proceed upon the election of a United States senator as required by the act of Congress and the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

In the debate on the original senatorial preference bill today, consideration was first given to the amendment offered by Senator Pearson of Brookline, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed as requiring the Legislature to vote for a senatorial candidate of a political party other than his own. The amendment was finally rejected on a voice vote after it had been opposed by Senators Hatton and Nason and defended by Senators Pearson and Stearns.

Senator Schofield said that it might tend to thwart the will of the people. He inquired why if the majority of the voters favored a certain candidate for United States senator the Legislature should be permitted to select a different candidate simply because he is of the political party which has a majority in the Legislature.

Senator Stearns declared that the so-called Oregon plan is not binding on the legislators of that state. He pointed out that it is provided in the bill that voters of each party may select a candidate for senator at the primaries and may vote at the election for any candidate regardless of party. There is nothing binding on the legislators in the bill he said and there should be nothing of the kind.

Senator Brown of Medford moved to substitute his bill for the bill before the Senate. He said he did it because the people want a primary election bill and his bill provides for the placing of names of candidates for United States senator in nomination by nomination papers. He said that the people would then name the candidate for United States senator.

The Brown bill was substituted for that of the committee by a vote of 21 to 13 with two pairs.

The question then recurring on passing the bill to a third reading as amended by Senator Brown of Medford the vote was 25 to 12.

## REPUBLICANS MOVE INTO COLISEUM READY FOR BIG CONVENTION

CHICAGO—The Republican subcommittee in charge of arrangements for the national convention, formally took possession of the Coliseum today. May 29 has been fixed as the last day on which contests can be filed, and the national committee is expecting many to hold off until that day. This time limit was arbitrarily fixed it was explained at Republican headquarters and would be rigidly enforced.

## LOWELL WANTS TO BORROW \$300,000

The legislative committee on cities gave a hearing today on a bill authorizing Lowell to borrow \$300,000, outside the debt limit, to meet an obligation imposed by previous city governments, which made loans in anticipation of taxes, and have failed to meet the notes. The committee took the matter under advisement.

## FLEET OFF TO JOIN GERMANS

NEWPORT, R. I.—The second division of the Atlantic fleet, under command of Read Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, comprising the battleships South Carolina, New Hampshire and Kansas, and the second group of destroyers, started yesterday for Hampton Roads to join the German squadron.

## CHRISTIAN CHINA PREDICTED

"China will some time be the great exponent of Christianity, and we shall turn to her for its best examples," is the prediction of Prof. Frank P. Beal, made at the Berkeley street Scenic Temple Sunday evening.

## Card Ledger Elasticity

Each account is a separate unit.  
Each account, entire, is always found in one place ready for instant reference.  
Each new account may be promptly added and dead accounts easily removed.  
Booklet and samples furnished on request.

## Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of  
Card and filing systems Office, library and bank equipment  
Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel  
43 Federal St., Boston

## ABDUL BAHA GIVES HIS LAST TALK TO BOSTON AUDIENCE

Abdul Baha was unable to be at Twentieth Century Club Saturday, where he was down to speak, but sent his interpreter and nephew, Dr. Mirza Ameer Fared, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. He told of the 40 years imprisonment of the leader, son of the first Baha or founder of this movement.

Abdul Baha spoke at Huntington hall on Saturday evening, bidding farewell to Boston and thanking the people for his kindly reception. He said that the twentieth century will do more than all the other centuries put together, that

the achievements about to be seen now are beyond those of all the past heaped in one. He spoke for universal love and brotherhood and said that his father, the first Baha, had lifted during his 60 years imprisonment the standard of national unity and peace and had called for the nations of the earth to meet in arbitration of their difficulties. If the people will hear the voice of God, he said, and determine to love one another and to live for unity instead of separation, then all the blessings of God will follow, for the law of the universe is union and the discordant, disintegrating force is separation.

## OFFICIALS MAKE TRIP OVER 'L' EXTENSION OF EAST CAMBRIDGE

Official inspection of the East Cambridge extension of the Boston Elevated railroad was made this afternoon. Three hundred invitations had been sent out by the railroad company and the party which assembled at the North station to make the trip, numbered nearly that many men.

It included state officials, Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the city council, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works; officials of Cambridge, Somerville and Arlington, the Massachusetts railroad commissioners, the Boston transit commissioners, officials of the Boston Elevated, including Gen. William A. Bancroft, president, and others.

After the party boarded the four large prepayment cars souvenir cards were distributed. These contained a view of the new concrete viaduct over which the cars cross the Charles river and figures and facts descriptive of the new extension. The entire cost of the undertaking, elevated structure from the North station to the river, the concrete bridge and the new cars was \$4,000,000.

The lines to use the new route are one from Cambridge, cars from Clarendon Hill via Highland avenue, from Clarendon Hill via Somerville avenue.

## NEW CAR LINE ASKED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Petitions for a new through car line from this town to Sullivan square, by way of Stoneham square, have been indorsed by the selectmen and Merchants and Business Men's Association, and are now being circulated for signatures. They will be presented to the Bay State Street Railway Company in a few days. Consolidation of the Wakefield-Stoneham and Stoneham-Sullivan square lines is asked.

## NEEDHAM PASTOR INSTALLED

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Installation of the Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield as pastor of the First Parish church was held last evening. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. M. Ribbony; the welcome to the parish was extended by George Kuhn Clarke; the welcome to the town by the Rev. Charles E. Sawtelle and the address to the people by the Rev. William R. Lord of Dover.

## COAL ENTRY IS UPHELD

WASHINGTON—Judgment for \$3200 obtained by the Colorado Anthracite Company against the government for cancellation of a coal claim patent near Gunnison Col., was sustained today by the supreme court. That the entry was not obtained through an alleged dummy entryman, was declared by the court.

## BAPTIST MINISTERS MEET

Nearly 150 Baptist ministers, many of whom are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, had a gathering preliminary to Memorial day in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, today, and heard addresses by the Rev. A. M. Crane of Malden, Mass., and E. S. Wheeler, Woodville, Mass.

## LABOR FAVORS WOMAN'S VOTE

(By the Woman's Press)  
MERTHYR TYDVIL, Wales—The Independent Labor party in annual conference—here today adopted resolutions strongly declaring for equal suffrage and favoring legislation to that effect.

## MAINE HAS \$250,000 FIRE

SOUTH WINDHAM, Me.—Ignition of waste under one of the paper-making machines started a fire in the plant of the Androscoggin Pulp Company, which caused a damage of \$250,000 today.

## TURKS FIRE UPON FRENCH STEAMER

NEW YORK—The captain of the French steamship *Caucase*, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company, which arrived at Naples with Italians who had been expelled from Ottoman territory, has entered a formal protest with the French consul, affirming that the steamship was fired on twice by the lighthouse battery when she was leaving the port of Smyrna.

The captain declares the Turkish officers have completely lost their heads since the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts.

The steamship *Terapia* also arrived with Italians expelled from Turkey.

## ARGENTINA WAITS YANKEE MACHINES

Argentine farmers will necessarily wait about three weeks longer than they expected for the arrival at Buenos Aires of 100 modern American mowing machines, intended for use in the farming districts of Argentina. The machinery was scheduled to be shipped by steamer from New York, the passage occupying about 10 days.

Through a mistake, they were shipped to Boston and then by the Italian ship *Reno*, Captain Grover. The *Reno* left her anchorage in the harbor today and carried, besides the machines, 1,603,374 feet of lumber.

## GREEK PLAY TO BE REPEATED

For the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Girls' Latin School in Huntington avenue pupils of the school are to repeat at 3:15 this afternoon in the school hall their performance of the Greek play by Euripides, "Iphigenia at Aulis." Those who will take part are, Margaret Stuart, Gertrude Smith, Dorothy Mack, Louise Bogan and Linda Page. In addition there are three priestesses and 15 girls taking parts in the chorus.

## PHONE GIRLS GET NEW MEMBERS

Twenty new members were admitted at the mass meeting of the new Boston Telephone Operators' Union at Paine Memorial hall Sunday afternoon and all the plans were completed for the union's outing at Wellesley College on Memorial day as the guests of Miss Emily G. Balch, professor of economics at the college.

## WAKEFIELD TO USE OIL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The selectmen have decided to abandon the use of water on the streets and will adopt either a light oil or calcium chloride for all roads in the center of the town. Successful experiments with oil were made last year.

## CHILDREN HEAR MUSIC

The Utopian Club of Greater Boston gave a concert and lunch to the little inmates of the Home for Jewish Children on Canterbury street, Dorchester, Sunday afternoon.

## WEDDING GIFTS OF STERLING SILVER HIGHEST GRADE MODERATE PRICES

Smith  
Patterson &  
52 Summer St., Boston

AMUSEMENTS  
Follow The  
BLUE  
FLAG  
To NORUMBEGA  
TREMONT TEMPLE Daily 2:30 and 8:30  
Starting Thursday Evening, May 23  
DURBAR  
IN KINEMACOLOR  
BETTER THAN THE CORONATION



## MODE OF LIFE FOR RACE BASED ON CENTURY'S LESSONS, IDEA OF AUTHOR

"The Great Analysis" Study of the Social Conditions With Which the Modern Civilization Must Deal

### SANELY OPTIMISTIC

A MAN who is known to every American and Englishman—so the publisher's advertisement says—has written a little book entitled "The Great Analysis" (Charles Scribner's Sons), which deserves far more attention than it is likely to get.

Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, who in the past few weeks has been delighting the American academic world with his wit and wisdom, writes the preface, which of itself is worth the cost of the booklet, because of its sane optimism. Being weary of the many persons in England, who with vociferation go about asserting that the only true political wisdom lies in a mixture of fraud and fury, that all politicians are corrupt, that no human mind is open to reason in public matters and that no men and women are desirous of justice, it was with delight that Professor Murray chanced on the manuscript of this essay, finding a veritable spring in the desert. Inasmuch as conditions in the United States at the present time are not unlike those deplored by Professor Murray, possibly there may be American readers, who, like him, will get refreshment from this sane, constructive consideration of social conditions which civilization now faces.

The text of the book as Professor Murray defines it for the unlearned author, is a simple one: "To find out by organized knowledge what is good for society as a whole, not to snatch by strategy what is good for a particular group." Expressed in another way, it is a call on modern educated democracies to take advantage of the immense illumination of the past century as to the facts of life, and by careful study of the resources of nature and of humanity, plan a mode of living for the race that will give a maximum of worth to all persons who live hereafter.

The book is a sign of an uprising of the mind of the modern man against the planless, visionless, goalless method by which cities, states and empires have come into being in the past and are still evolving. Like the collection of essays recently issued to which H. G. Wells and other British authors contribute, it conceives of "The Great State" as something to be consciously designed and made by citizens. It heralds an end of the exclusive domination of the pragmatic method in statecraft and predicts assertion of ideals of human intercourse in such forms of government as the constructive imagination can shape.

Consequently, before there can be the "Great Synthesis" there must be the "Great Analysis." To this end there must be massing of information as to race, religion, climatic and geographical advantages, nationality, language, war and commercial rivalry as they affect political ideals and governmental structure. This body of knowledge, in detail and mass, now lies open for investigation, to a degree hitherto unknown.

Assembled, classified, coordinated and weighed, it can become the basis of a working philosophy of social action. Man must decide as he never has before as to both the quantity and the quality of the human tenantry of the planet on which he dwells. "The conditions and the limits of fecundity are the fundamental factors in any conceivable world order," says the author. Man must know the balance between the reproductive forces of nature and his own capacity to maintain life. Man must define, more than he ever has in the past, the standard of life to be permitted, life physical, mental and moral.

Man, having determined the status of the planet on which he lives in its relations to the cosmos, is now called to go forth and by intensive knowledge of the world and mastery of it, adjust himself to such potential wealth and resources as he finds awaiting him. An organizing, collective intelligence must envisage the world before it can truly be subdued to human uses. Men must not only think nationally and imperially, but planetarily.

So doing he will utilize all available knowledge as to climate and climatic influences in making or destroying wealth and in forcing a re-allocation of agriculture and industry in order to produce a maximum of wealth. Face to face with the infinite variety of race and the clashing views of those advocates who would preserve race-purity and those others who would bring about a "general panmixture," the futurist must first insist upon careful scrutiny of the facts involved, and then frame a definite program of race-eugenics "unwarped by the racial or humanitarian bias," appealing later to the collective reason of humanity to indorse whatever course is set forth by investigators.

In dealing with the problem of an ultimate universal language or medium of communication the author of this book is quite certain that a "lingua Franca" is possible. History shows that, presumably in the future such a language must be an artificial invention and will be used as a supplement to rather than as a substitute for "natural" languages. "To reduce the rich orchestra to one instrument would be a crime." But there are certain "dead-alive," undeveloped, inexpensive and irresponsible tongues, which might well be dropped from use, not arbitrarily by a conquering military power but after "impartial examination conducted primarily in the interest of a people whose chance had added with so hampering a heritage."

In dealing with the topic of religion the author is less balanced than at other times. He scarcely does justice to the organic, institutional and historical aspects of religion, in his own loyalty to a very individualistic and free theory of adherence. But there can only be approval for his affirmation that the ultimate conquering faith will not be one of temporal tyranny or harsh polemics, but one of love and good-will, finding its justification in spiritual inspiration and solace.

The book is nowhere sounder than in its discussion of the inter-relationships of nationalism, commercial rivalry and war. Consequently the "Great Analysis" must get at the bottom of these ideas and ideals by extirpating prejudice and covetousness. All political and economic values, he contends, need to be reappraised in the light of "gain-in-worth" for the largest number of inhabitants of the world. The "political mind" of the world must take longer and broader views. "The typical diplomatist-politician lives from hand to mouth, on a set of ideas so old that it is high time that they went to the public analyst who should report as to whether they are still fit for human food." Too often, what is called nationalism is but class egoism or party egoism, giving little heed to the good of the nation as a whole.

"It is appalling," says the author, "to picture the condition of the minds of the 15 or 20 brains, under as many helmets or shakes or ministerial cocked hats—in which the immediate destinies of Europe are at this moment shaping themselves. Some of these men, no doubt, are thoroughly well-meaning and sincerely bent on doing as little harm as possible. But is there one to whom we can look with the faintest gleam of hope for a world shaping, world-redeeming thought? Is there one who has shown any sense of the new conditions of planetary life, and the new vast issues opening out before the human race? Is there one from whom we could with any confidence expect an original and enlightened view of his own country's interests, let alone any wider outlook?"

Poets of war and friends of arbitration will be delighted with the caustic analysis of the folly and waste of the militarist policy that now dominates Europe and that is getting a foothold in the Americas and in Asia. Social reformers will take pleasure in the confidence with which the downfall of a competitive regime in industry and trade is predicted. Yet the author is no socialist root question for humanity is not one of liberty or equality, but of "that population can this globe of ours sustain in health, in comfort, in seamlessness, in dignity, in beauty, even (on fitting occasions) in splendor and magnificence? How can the planetary resources be developed and distributed so that the highest quantity of life be attained that is compatible with the finest quality of which each individual is capable? It is not a question of dividing and so much money, but of rearranging the mechanism of production and distribution in the light of an exhaustive data of the case."

Who are to make the "Great Analysis," it may be asked. The author hints at an "International College of Systematic Sociology," with researches organized as such investigations never were before. As a matter-of-fact, American millionaires already have endowed projects that are busy doing precisely this work on a limited scale, now nationally and now internationally.

The conference held in Switzerland last summer between American and European economists, gathered there at the behest of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, set on foot precisely such an analysis of war in its international economic relations as this book pleads for. Carnegie, Rockefeller, Mrs. Sage and other American donors are financing projects in the United States that are profoundly influencing all legislation which has to do with education, philanthropy and national foreign policy—and the method they follow is first gathering of all the data and then its coordination and analysis. Thus equipped, educators, lawmakers, national leaders know how to deal with issues as men of a generation ago did not. President Taft's tariff commission project is another illustration in the same field of increasing social sanity.

## CRYPT HUNDREDS OF YEARS OLD USED AS A BOOKSTORE TODAY

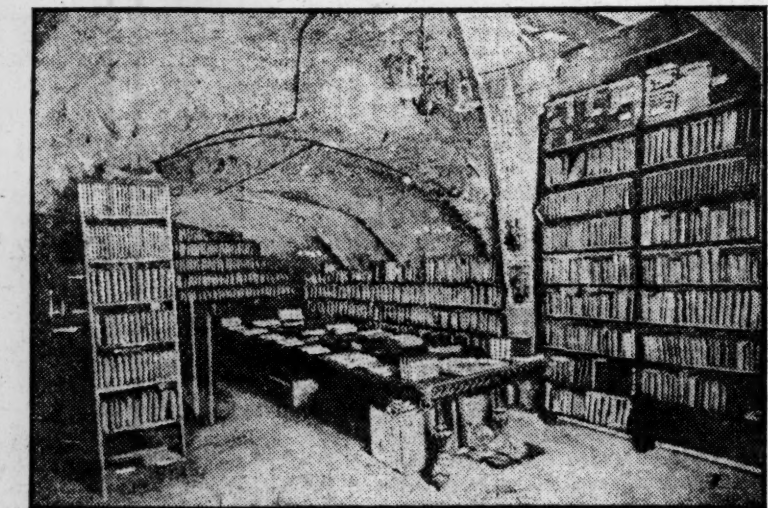
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Andrew Lang compares old towns to parchments which have been "scrawled over again and again by their successive owners" and points out that Oxford "shows more legibly than the rest the handwriting of many generations."

In earlier centuries old things were turned to new uses and, as Mr. Lang rather bitingly put it, "no set of its (Oxford's) occupants before the last two centuries began, was very eager to deface or destroy the buildings of its predecessors."

The town as it stands today shows that, at any rate not the whole of the modern generation is possessed by this thirst for destruction. In this case there is an unusually large gap between the last two scrawlings. A thirteenth century crypt has been fitted with shelves and is being used by a modern bookseller (Mr. Gadsby of Turl street), as a store room for books. What church it is, of which the underground parts alone are preserved, is unknown, but the idea is that it is the old church of All Hallows, which collapsed in 1699. The crypt is of considerable size, extending also beneath the building now known as the Mitre hotel, which is first mentioned as early as 1296 and is possibly even older.

## BOOK SHELVES IN CRYPT AT OXFORD



(Reproduced by permission)

Underground recess believed to have been part of Church of All Hallows, which collapsed over 200 years ago

## HONORS AWARDED AT MELROSE HIGH

Scholarship honors for the four classes of the Melrose high school were announced by Lorne B. Hulsman, principal, today. The pupils receiving honors are: Seniors, William E. Sloane and the Misses Frances B. Banks, Nellie L. Cargill, Evelyn N. Copeand, Florence M. Pendleton and Ilma B. Stearns; juniors, Frederick A. Stearns, Lester N. Woodland and the Misses Gertrude M. Bond, Katherine F. Ellis, Ruth W. Hawley, Katherine F. Rand, Merriam Segel and Mildred

White; sophomores, Herbert E. Duffill, L. Hugo Flett, Ralph T. Howe, David A. Tirrell and the Misses Adelaide S. Clark, Evelyn M. Ide, Isabelle L. Lee, Elizabeth B. Rand, Dorothy D. Richards, Oliver E. Servis, Grace N. Sherburne; Ruth E. Snow and Elsie M. Woodland; freshmen, Waldemar S. Bromberg, Edwin M. Kenison, Ernest Perkins, A. Norman Sharp, Paul Zouver, and the Misses Sybil M. Baker, Jennie L. Bond, Phyllis Buck, Helen L. Chesley, Ella M. Corbett, Dorothy P. Cushing, Corris M. Emberton, Dorothy E. Hall, Eleanor R. Hooper, Margaret L. Isley, Caroline F. Norris, Belle Segel and Ethel S. Welch.

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## BOOKMAKING TOPIC OF DISCUSSION AT LONDON MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Essex hall, Strand, was the scene, recently, of a gathering of publishers and booksellers who had come to hear Hilaire Belloc speak on the mechanics of bookmaking. Mr. Belloc said that when books had to be engraved on stone or copper, the style of the author had to be terse and lucid, whereas dictation had not this advantage, and tended to make the style rhetorical. The president, Sir William Robertson Nicoll, took a different view of the matter, and as an instance of a book which could not be termed rhetorical, and yet which had been dictated from cover to cover, he instanced the "Bride of Lammermoor." Charles Kingsley also dictated almost the whole of his novels to his wife. As to the length of a book Sir William pointed to the effectual curb of limiting the author to a certain number of words, Dickens, Trollope, and Thackeray having produced their works in accordance with this plan.

## NOT MUCH STEEL INFORMATION GOT

NEW YORK—In an attempt to show that the steel trust subsidiaries stifled trade through manipulation of bids and violation of price agreements, Attorney Dickinson at today's session of the government dissolution action cross-examined Percival Roberts, Jr. at length, but failed to get much concrete information.

## LITERARY NOTES

Thomas Hardy on June 2 will receive from the Royal Literature Society the gold medal which it occasionally awards to authors sufficiently great, George Meredith having been the last recipient.

"The Inverted Torch" is a collection of poems by S. J. Alexander, many of which have to do with San Francisco and phases of Pacific coast life.

If, as reported, George Brandes, the friend of Ibsen and one of the most eminent of Europe's veteran critics of literature, is to tour the United States and lecture under the auspices of the Scandinavian American Society, then it behooves officials of American academic and literary societies to make arrangements for his suitable entertainment. Bitterly attacked at first, he has come to be one of the most authoritative interpreters of European literature in the nineteenth century.

Admirers of W. E. Henley, the British poet, will be interested to know that a life of him by Charles Whitley, a close friend, is in preparation.

The Yale University Press intends to publish soon the diary of a voyage to the United States by Moreau de Saint Mery, who was in America from 1794 to 1798 and recorded his impressions of Norfolk, Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, and his judgments of men of the caliber of Washington, John Adams and Alexander Hamilton. The diary was discovered recently by a Yale instructor in history in the colonial archives at Paris.

Longmans Green & Co. announce "Essays in Radical Empiricism" by the late William James, whose works keep coming from the press as proof of his unusual fecundity as a thinker and writer.

Arthur Stringer, high-born Englishman, but reared in Canada, whose career closed last week, had made a mark in Canada and the United States as an author of verse and fiction of more than ordinary significance.

Mrs. Elmer Black of New York, whose ample financial resources are at the service of the international peace and arbitration movement, has secured the American rights of Zangwill's latest play, "The War God," and will see that it is patronized by adherents of the peace cause.

The Iowa library commission is backing the "Everyman's Library" collection of books as the best available popular bargain in books for communities or individuals. The publishers have issued a dictionary catalogue and index of the first 500 volumes, which adds much to the working value of the collection. Fifty new volumes are just out.

"The Secret History of the Court of England," by the Right Honorable Lady Anne Hamilton and which has been out of print for some years, is to have an American reprint by L. C. Page & Co.

A complete edition of the correspondence of Bjornson, the Norwegian author and political leader, to be published in Copenhagen and in Berlin next year, is announced. Whether an English translation will appear is not yet settled.

It is interesting to see how peace societies and women's clubs are coming to realize that Will Levington Comfort's story, "Routledge Rides Alone," is a book that has great possibilities for propaganda work against war and other forms of man's brutality. "New womanhood" is finding in this author one of its best champions.

Australia and New Zealand have reached out and enlisted John Kendrick Bangs in a lecture tour that will bring this clever humorist additional fame and shekels. He sails next year from Vancouver, and his main lecture will be "Salubrity I Have Met."

Formal indictment of Russian misrule is found in Lucien Wolf's volume, "The Legal Sufferings of the Jews in Russia."

Harvard University, by the bequest of Harry Elkins Widener, will receive the unusually valuable library which this young Philadelphian had accumulated during a short career of bibliomania in which he had untold millions back of him to spend. The collection is especially rich in first editions and presentation copies of the English authors from Elizabethan days down; and it is said to include the finest collection of Stevensonia extant.

## BOOKS REVIEWED

"The Second Deluge"—By Garrett P. Serviss. New York, McBride, Nast & Co. The setting of the novel, as well as its theme, is the great deluge of the twenty-first century, caused by the earth entering a watery nebula, whereby the whole globe was covered. The author assures his readers that he has in all essential details followed the accounts of reliable writers, and so preserved the historical character of his book. From the time that New York is engulfed in water six miles deep to the discovery of Pikes peak, which was the only point to escape, the scenes are necessarily laid on Cosmo-Versal's ark of levium, with its select population, as it sails about over submerged continents. This being the first novel based upon such a cataclysm, Mr. Serviss has had the field to himself, and has made ingenious use of it.

"Cutting It Out"—By Samuel C. Blythe. Chicago, Forbes & Co. The subtitle—

"How to Get on the Water Wagon and Stay There"—indicates what was eliminated. The chapters tell in order, "Why, How, What, When, After I Quit," and the recital is frank and amusing, with a refreshing flavor of common-sense.

"The Fun of Getting Thin"—By Samuel C. Blythe. Chicago, Forbes & Co. Taking as a problem the reduction of avoirdupois, here is the story of the writer's successful attempt in that direction, with the fun, and other things that he had in solving it. His style is sociable, untrammelled, and he knows how not to be dull.

"Making Grounds Attractive with Shrubbery"—By Grace Tabor. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. Another of the "making" books, telling just what its title implies. It takes the amateur through the primary stages of the subject by means of a succinct chapter telling what shrubbery is for, then proceeds to describe various kinds of shrubbery groups, and after a word on selecting and grouping, gets at the main story in a discussion of planting and general care. The hints as to which shrubs are best for general effects, for furnishing all-summer bloom, for winter beauty and the comparative lists based on the time of blooming for each variety, crowd much helpful information into narrow compass. Several illustrations help, too.

"Making a Rose Garden"—By Henry H. Saylor. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. One of what is probably the most practical series of hand-books on gardening and that sort of thing that has been issued for many a day, considering the fact that each volume is small enough to be held in the palm of the hand. The volume under discussion sets forth in clear, clean-cut, common-sense phraseology the points about rose cultivation that an amateur wants to know. It takes up what is likely to balk or mystify him, from location and soil, through fertilizing, pruning, pest-fighting, and winter protection, even to the choosing of dependable varieties. There are eight or 10 illustrations and the volume is substantially bound in linen.

"Making a Lawn"—By Luke J. Doogue. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. Just what the amateur gardener needs to know in order to make two blades of grass grow where there was but one, or none. Mr. Doogue, as superintendent of the Boston public grounds department, has had to qualify as an expert in grass-growing, and here he puts his knowledge in simplified form.

"Pin-Money Suggestions"—By Lillian W. Babcock. Little, Brown & Co. Supplies valuable hints for the woman who is domestically inclined, and proves that there are many unusual but practical ways of making money. This book contains recipes for home cooking, information on arts and crafts, gardening, raising pets and scores of other interesting home occupations. It is a valuable book for the home.

"Let's Make a Flower Garden"—By Hanna Rion. New York, McBride Nast & Co. This is the chronicle of a "joyful growing time." Beginning with the first irresponsible season when two liberated city dwellers aimed simply at having plenty of flowers, and were rewarded accordingly with a perfect riot of color, it goes on through several years of learning by experience the secrets and methods that are here generously shared. The book is intended for amateurs and garden lovers, not for the professional, and is written with a witty enthusiasm that much poring over seed catalogues has not robbed of its spontaneity.

"Making a Tennis Court"—By George E. Walsh. New York, McBride, Nast & Co. It would seem that everything essential to making a tennis court part of the home surroundings, is covered in these concise, clearly written pages. Questions of location are first discussed. Something about the various kinds of courts follows, with separate directions for making the two kinds most used, the dirt or clay court and the grass court. Sizes and marking, backstops and nets and the care of courts are the remaining topics. Illustrated with photographs.

"Our Little Polish Cousin"—By Florence E. Mendel. Boston, L. C. Page & Co. The widening circle of little cousins opens now to a member from the little country that the children cannot find on the map, but which lives in the achievements and the hearts of its people. The story is entertainingly told and will give the other cousins new ideas as to what it means to be a Poleander, whether in the peasants' hut or the manor house.

"The Charioteers"—By Mary Tappan Wright. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Artistically the novel is well conceived and skilfully constructed. As the story of two people who tried to drive the chariot of their unlawfully untamed experience across the common safeguards that the law throws about society and the home, it shows vividly how all such wifeliness ends either in deterioration of character or the most hollow of compromises.

"Inexpensive Homes of Individuality"—Edited by Henry H. Saylor. New York, McBride, Nast & Co. The chief appeal of the book is to the eye, there being several score photographs of suburban and country homes and many

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## GRAND LITERARY PRIZE TO YOUNG WRITER IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The French Academy has just awarded the "Grand Prix Littéraire" of 10,000 francs to M. Andre Lafon for his romance "L'Eleve Gilles." It is the first work in prose published by this young writer, although he won a short time ago the Vireigne prize for a volume of verse entitled "La Maison du Paveur."

"The Grand Prix Littéraire" was instituted last year on the initiative of M. Thureau-Dangin and its first laureate is one of the youngest masters at the College of Saint-Croix at Neuilly sur Seine. One of the distinguished members of

the committee, M. Jules Claretie, has given the following cordial appreciation of M. Lafon's work:

"L'Eleve Gilles," he says, "is a work of profound feeling and of rare talent. The author, who will now become a celebrity, has given us a new and altogether valuable work upon the new generation. He does not depict life from the point of view of wild and restless energy, but rather from that of the highest ideal of labor and duty. L'Eleve Gilles is a little boy who reminds us of 'David Copperfield,' of 'Petit Chose' and of 'Jack' and who is altogether fascinating."

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

FALL RIVER HERALD—The approach of graduation day in the high schools once more makes it apparent how far the attempt is being made to copy the ways of the colleges at such a season. Class plays are presented, class photographs are exchanged, there are class day exercises and numberless social functions attending graduation that tend to make it a grand event. It is a grand event in the lives of all of the graduates, particularly those who are leaving school forever. Each of the principal incidents of the occasion will stand out prominent in the memory for a great many years. But if it is a grand event, it is also being made a costly event. The number of social enterprises that are set on foot to be supported by the high school young people is already very great. In the desire to make the final events at the graduation season a little more brilliant than any that have preceded them during the year, the demands can easily become excessive. The outlay must be added to the cost of such new outfit as is customary at graduation, and the burden is considerable. Most parents make special sacrifices at such time to afford the young graduates as much pleasure as possible in this epochal season of their lives, but they might reasonably ask if some of the extra expense could not be spared by simplifying the gayeties of the closing months of the school year and discouraging the reproduction of the customs and practices in the colleges, which are themselves too pretentious for any good purpose.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Only the federal government has the means and the general authority necessary to establish a continuous system of dikes, which will confine the flood waters of the great national river to their proper channel. The levees we now have, although they represent an enormous expenditure of money, are neither high enough nor strong enough to resist the floods. . . . It is the manifest duty of the Washington government to assume control of the levee system and to so construct the dikes and so maintain them that an overflow will be almost impossible.

MANCHESTER UNION—Considering the doctrine, not uncommonly advanced, that men, however great, are soon forgetful.

floor plans. Two essays—one on architecture in general, with special reference to choosing a particular style for a home, by Frank Mills Day, and the other upon the question of cost by Aymar Embury, II.—comprise the text. Twenty architects have contributed specimens of their work and the collection presents a wide variety of styles.

"Ballads, Songs and Poems"—By Evelyn Young. London, A. C. Fifield. The tuneful songs and ballads are expressions of affection or of trust. The aim of all appears to be expressed in one of the stanzas: "And so I have learnt this lesson, To write verses sweet and gay, For there's always something to cheer us. However weary our way, And the songs that to the world we sing Should ever comfort and gladness bring."

"Windmills and Wooden Shoes"—By Blair Jackson. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. A well written and interesting description of Holland, containing much of historical value concerning this "handmade territory" with its dikes, mills, canals and bridges. The persistence and industry of the Dutch people and their perpetual battle with the sea are set forth in pleasing consonance with their manners and customs, their art and their architecture. Graphic and readable.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—"We have the best banks, but the worst banking system in the civilized world." This is the terse saying of John V. Farrell, head of the National Citizens' League campaign for a banking system which shall be panic-proof. One contributing cause to the "worst banking" system in the civilized world is that it has not discriminated between commercial banking and investment banking. Investment banking is concerned only with placing the surplus and savings of the community on that basis which will produce the highest interest with reasonable security. Commercial banking is not interested to supply capital to enterprises. It is, however, vitally interested to furnish credit facility for the exchange of commodities. The largest merit of the proposed Central Reserve Association is this: "It will move the crops of the farmer, but it will not supply capital to buy or stock his farm. It will supply the manufacturer with money to pay his employees, but not with funds to erect new buildings or buy any machinery. It will enable the merchant to discount his bills, but not to build a new store." Under existing conditions, the moment the need for any of these purposes becomes manifest, the difficulty of obtaining funds approaches nearer and nearer impossibility.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—It is the proud boast of American sewing machine manufacturers that no town bigger than a mere hamlet in all the civilized world is without at least one of these products of Yankee ingenuity. At the rate the sewing machine export trade is growing it would seem as if the time were fast approaching when the boast will have to be recast in order to keep pace with the fact. Not only will every town have an American sewing machine, but practically every household of any pretensions will possess one. During the current year, it is estimated, sewing machines valued at more than \$10,000,000 will be sent abroad. That figure will be a record-breaker, for while more than \$160,000,000 worth of machines have been exported since 1864, the earliest year for which figures are available, in no previous year has the \$10,000,000 total been approached. The American sewing machine is still all-conquering. It goes to every civilized country and every part thereof. Its value is as much appreciated in Siberia as in Australia, in Asia as in South America.

## BURNETT'S VANILLA

for those who want the best



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SUMMER AFTERNOON COSTUME

Voile trimmed with lace banding of two widths

NO material makes lovelier summer gowns than voile and marquisette. They are exceedingly fashionable and beautiful. In the illustration, voile is trimmed with lace banding of two widths and the gown is an attractive and dainty one, yet it involves no difficulty and could be easily made by the amateur needlewoman.

All the trimming is arranged on indicated lines and the panel effect is exceedingly smart. The sleeves and blouse are cut in one, but the front and back portions are separate and seamed over the shoulders, and the skirt is made in five gores. It is just wide enough for the thin summer materials. The tucks give a smooth effect over the hips, while they release fullness to form graceful folds.

The design is good for all thin summer materials. All white is always dainty and lovely, but white with a touch of color is being much worn this season and American beauty red and bright green are favorites. A girdle of one or the other of these, adjusted over a plain belt, in place of the one of lace, would give a smart touch.

Dotted muslin always makes pretty gowns of this kind and some of the little sprigged muslins are charming with trimming of lace or embroidery; or in place of the wide bands on the skirt, narrow ones could be used with bands of tucking between, or narrow bands arranged in rows. Heavy laces are being much used on thin materials, too, and voile with bands of cluny would be handsome.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8 yards of material 27, 54 yards 36 or 54 yards 44 inches wide with 12 yards of narrow and 5 yards of wide banding.

The pattern, 7023, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## TRIED RECIPES

## SHAKER FISH AND EGG

ONE cup of salt fish, pickled medium fine, and soaked two hours in cold water, four potatoes, cut into small cubes and boiled until nearly done; put fish and potatoes together, with one pint of cream. Soon as hot stir in one beaten egg, season with salt and pepper, serve on a platter with four sliced eggs over it (the eggs will be done for slicing if boiled six minutes).

## MOCK BISQUE SOUP

A quart can of tomatoes, three pints of milk, a large tablespoon of flour, butter the size of an egg, pepper and salt to taste, a scant teaspoon of soda. Put the tomato on to stew and the milk in a double kettle to boil, reserving, however, half a cup to mix with flour; mix the flour smoothly with this cold milk and cook 10 minutes. To the tomato add the soda; stir well, and rub through a strainer; add butter, salt and pepper to the milk, and then the tomato. Serve immediately. If half the rule is made, stir the tomato well in the can before dividing, as the liquid portion is the more acid.

## CREAMED CRABS IN RAMEKINS

Remove the meat from six crabs and season with salt, a dash of cayenne and nutmeg and one tablespoon of lemon juice. Cook one tablespoon of flour in one tablespoon of butter until well blended, add gradually one cup of rich milk in which one salt spoon of soda has been dissolved, stir until smooth, add the seasoned crab meat, bring to the boiling point, add the beaten yolks of two eggs and remove at once from the fire. Turn into buttered ramekins, cover with buttered crumbs and brown in a hot oven.

## BEEFSTEAK WITH POTATOES

Cut a two-pound piece bottom of round in very thin slices. Season with a half teaspoon salt and a half teaspoon white pepper. Peel and slice very finely three medium, sound, raw potatoes and season with half teaspoon each salt and pepper. Lightly butter an earthen baking dish, arrange a layer of potatoes (one-fourth) at the bottom of the dish, then a third of the beef over the potatoes, sprinkle with teaspoon freshly chopped parsley over the beef, then arrange another fourth of the potatoes, then another third of the beef, half teaspoon parsley, and so on until finished. Cover the top with two thin slices larding pork, pour a cup water over all, cover pan and set in oven for an hour and a half, remove and serve in the same dish.

## SEASONED CANNED TOMATOES

To a quart can of tomatoes add a level teaspoon each of salt and sugar, a salt spoon of pepper, and a rounding tablespoon of butter. Heat very hot, then sprinkle with one cup of cracker crumbs and serve.

## SPLIT PEA SOUP

Soak one quart of split peas in lukewarm water over night. In the morning pour off the water and boil the peas in salted water; three and a half quarts are not too much, and if thoroughly soft rub them through a colander. This is said to keep for several days. Part may be taken out and prepared by boiling in it a small piece of pork, an onion and a seasoning of pepper and salt. It should be strained and served very hot with croutons of fried bread.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## FRENCH WINDOWS

French windows are always a problem, remarks Harpers Bazar. They may be treated in two different ways. If you want to be able to look through them the net curtains should hang free. If you want only the light from them the net curtains may be shirred on small brass rods both at the top and at the bottom, with an inch heading. In either case the rods should be fastened to the casing of the window itself. When the curtains are made to draw they are sewed to rings which run easily on the rods. You can have pulley cords if you like. The rods will unscrew at the ends so that you can take the curtains down for cleaning. Shirr the curtains for the glass in the front door both at the top and at the bottom.

## PRACTICAL IDEA

As I live in a cove country and have much dirt to contend with, I find that I save much work by putting all dishes not in constant use into paper bags, leaving out one to put on top as a sample, says a correspondent of the Pictorial Review. This plan saves washing when extra dishes are needed.

## FANCY NOTE PAPER

One of the heavy dull white writing papers reminds one of gardenias. The paper is scented with these flowers, and the very smooth surface looks exactly like the petals, says the Pittsburgh Sun. The edges of the paper and edge of the envelope flap are touched with gold or silver paint.

## TO LOOSEN WINDOW

To loosen windows that move hard, melt a tablespoonful of lard and pour a little between the window-frame and casing, and on the roller and rope. It works well, says Suburban Life, and is a good thing to know in the springtime, when frames are swollen from being closed all winter.

## ONE IOWA CLUB OF FARM WOMEN

Daughters of Ceres as an example for others

To tell the farmer's wife that she needs social organization for herself and her neighborhood is useless. She has always needed it; she has nearly always known that she needed it, and she is tired of being told it in philosophical terms. She wants the practical how. Every country woman in her heart has a vision of her surroundings brushed by a magic wand—poor schools made good, humdrum indifference made alert, interest, idle association made forceful companionship. She wants to know what special brand of wand to wield.

She cannot do better than to make one herself and model it after that discovered by Mrs. Henry Wallace, who organized the Daughters of Ceres, an Iowa club of farm women. It was a federation of neighborhood chapters, under the same constitution altered slightly to fit varying conditions. The plan is, therefore, feasible for a community of any size, and an account of our own chapter should prove of practical value, writes Harriet Wallace Ashley in the Ladies Home Journal.

We have a constitution, and use simple parliamentary rules in our business meetings. We have two classes of membership. The voting membership is confined to representatives from 15 families; farm women of the open country. Application for active membership is passed on by a committee of three appointed by the president and known only to her, then submitted for vote, a three fourths vote being required for election. The honorary members are former active members who have moved from the neighborhood, and others, for some reason desirable, who have been elected by unanimous vote of the members present at any regular meeting. We have four officers: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, corresponding secretary, with the duties indicated by their titles.

We hold regular meetings at the homes of active members once a month—the time, place and program being arranged by a permanent program committee of three and voted on by the chapter. The president may call special meetings at her discretion, and special meetings in the form of social gatherings may be held at the homes of honorary members upon their invitation, and by arrangement of the executive council, which is composed of the officers and has general direction of club affairs. Our only other committee is a

social committee of three members. All committees are appointed by the president. A majority of the active members constitute a quorum for business at a regular meeting.

Our dues are light and payable at the first regular meeting of the year. Our constitution may be amended provided that notice is given at the preceding regular meeting, when the amendment is submitted in writing and read, and that each member is notified one week before the meeting at which action is to be taken. Any member absent for three consecutive regular meetings without a reasonable explanation in writing is dropped from membership.

That is the general outline of our constitution. The expense of a study course is light. A postal card brings a list of government bulletins from the department of agriculture at Washington, or from the state experiment station, and the secretary sends in the list of members, requesting that whatever bulletins we have chosen be sent to each. For reference books we send a list of subjects on which we want information to the secretary of the traveling library department at the State House. She advises, and when the list is made out, a box of the best reference books on any subject, or a box of fiction if desired, is forwarded at a cost of freight charges only. Some chapters buy books on home economics and thus build a home library.

Our social committee is as active as our program committee, and our days are enlivened by suppers, musicals, holiday celebrations—and even scrubbing parties, for some of our "irregular meetings" are most practical in character.

We plant shrubs and trees. A 50 cent collection of nasturtiums in a bed of carrots, or a pathway bordered with thousands of petunias at a cost of 75 cents, brings delight to a whole neighborhood. Instead of buying garden seeds by the packet we order together at market-garden rates. We also have a "meat ring," each member furnishing a beef in turn, so that every one is supplied with fresh meat the year round at the lowest rates.

Automobiles are bringing us good roads; but we have set out to make by-paths, neighborly cuts across the fields, and stiles over barbed-wire fences. We have arranged for tennis courts and ball grounds. Altogether, in our region very little is heard of the unprogressive farmer and his downtrodden wife, and of his discontented children leaving the barren country for the city.

## WISDOM IN GOING TO MARKET

Housewife may benefit in several ways

MAKING a wise menu does not by any means produce a meal. It is the first step in the process; the next is to buy the food which is required by the menu.

One of the best reasons for going to a market or to provision shops every day or two is that there is so much to be learned there. Then going to market helps in making varied menus; one sees things which would never have been thought of at home. The housewife who goes to market can also take advantage of special prices.

Wise marketing, a wise shopping, requires of us two moral qualities: judgment and self-restraint. One must ask oneself and answer wisely and truly:

Is this what I want? Is its price reasonable for me to pay? Is it good of its kind? Is it in good condition? Is it a suitable size or quantity? If any of it is left today will it fit into my plans for tomorrow?

Is this what I want? That is, is it what I have reasonably planned to get or just something which momentarily appeals to me? On the other hand, is it perhaps better for my purpose than the things I had planned to have?

"Reasonable," used in regard to a price, writes Elizabeth Hale Gilman in the Delineator, has two interpretations, and the housewife is concerned with both. She must consider whether the price of an article is "within her means," that is, whether she can buy this thing which she wants without sacrificing something equally or more important.

She must also consider whether the price is a reasonable value for the nourishment and enjoyment which represents and not a fictitious price caused by unreasonableness or an unusual demand.

Is it good of its kind? Is it in good condition? These are questions which may well be considered together. We can only learn to answer them by experience. Especially is this true in regard to meat. Even the names of the cuts differ considerably in different localities, and a knowledge of the quality of meat is impossible to obtain except from actual experience.

The best and easiest way to learn about meat is from a good butcher. Three or four minutes of his time appropriated by you every time you go to his shop will make you skillful in marketing. Do not be afraid of betraying your ignorance. Whether you know much or little, it is well to put a good deal of responsibility upon him in selecting meat; then, if it is not satisfactory, he can fairly be taken to task. If you do the choosing without his help, a mistake is your own fault.

If the housewife is not sure of the

names given to pieces of meat, she may easily get what she wants by designating her intended use of it, as "a piece of veal for roasting," "about a 1½ pounds of lamb for stewing," "a piece of beef for soup."

Her recipe book will probably give her pictures and the names of cuts and meats, or she may apply to the government for Farmers' Bulletin No. 34: "Meats: Composition and Cooking," in which she will find illustrations of food animals divided into numbered sections and an explanation of the ways in which these sections may be used.

## SAVE THE BUTTONS

When I was a child we made what was called "charm strings," every size, color and quality. The object was to see which child could have the longest string, says a contributor to Harpers Bazar.

Whether it is still the "charm of the string" or not, I am saving buttons all the time. In the first place I buy good buttons and for all ordinary purposes buy several dozen of the same kind, so I can always replace a lost one. If there are six or more of one kind they are strung on a small wire hairpin, the ends of which are twisted to form a ring. If less than six they are left "odd" in the button-box.

All buttons are cut from old garments and sorted. I have saved quite a little in both time and money by buying and sorting my buttons, as I always have them ready for a garment.

## WASH DRESSES

One-piece tub dresses which have shrunk in the washing can be easily lengthened by cutting at the waistline and inserting a belt of the same material. If the material should be faded, a belt or ribbon sash can be worn over the joining. For a white dress a piece of embroidered insertion makes a pretty belt and the same trimming can be used to shorten sleeves.—Harpers Bazar.

## TIRE TRUNKS

For the automobile in these summer days of little jaunts quite indispensable, says the New York Times, are the "tire" trunks, which, though when closed are in appearance like a "tire," yet hold a small folding table for luncheon, several spoons, knives and forks, two casseroles, dishes of pepper and salt "shakers," and such other articles in table appointments as may be needed for a lunch by the roadside.

The newspaper that goes into refined homes has the stamp of wholesome-ness.

THE MONITOR is always clean and reliable and nearly 100 per cent of its circulation goes into very good homes.

Take THE MONITOR into your own home. It will be welcomed.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## DRESS OF THE SUITCASE BRIDE

For girl who earns her own money

THE girl who has earned all her own money for her wedding clothes and has sat up evenings developing embroidery patterns and sewing on lace—will be glad to know just how few clothes one requires to be well dressed on a short honeymoon trip, when all must be packed into a suitcase.

Time was when the tailored suit formed the only proper "going-away" costume, but nowadays many brides prefer a one-piece dress and a separate top-coat, says the Ladies Home Journal. The tailored skirt and coat still hold the premier position when everything is considered, for it is only by having separate wash waists that one can keep dainty while traveling. Then, too, no topcoat was ever so comfortable and trim for everyday wear as a short coat matching a skirt.

This season the suit woollens—worsted, serge, ratine and cassimere—are so light in weight that they make admirable summer traveling suits, giving better service than linen, tussah or other silk fabrics used for this purpose. Deep navy blue is always a satisfactory color, and among the newer colors there are a deep slate called "fog gray," a new wood brown and many lighter tones in these colors, any of which you may prefer for a summer suit. Be careful not to choose too delicate a tone, as this suit will be useful late in the autumn, if not throughout the winter. The climate you live in will naturally help you determine what material to choose.

When one can have only a few clothes elaborate trimmings are out of place.

Consider chiefly the lines, for if these are good the style will stand for itself.

A soft silk petticoat is admirably adapted to traveling, and for summer there is nothing that will wear like natural-colored pongee, and it washes like linen. Choose a petticoat that may be worn with both your tailored suit and your dress-up gown.

Then there are waists to consider. One may be a dainty, embroidered linen or lawn waist, over which you can slip a dark chiffon overblouse to match your suit in color, for special afternoon affairs when you will need a pretty blouse. Then one should be of the tailored variety, of fine lawn or batiste, run with tucks or plain, gathered into a yoke front and back like the newer ones, with a deep, plaited frill at the center box plait. This waist may be worn with a boned collar of the material, or a stiff linen collar. Another waist should be of washable silk crepe, for this material washes and need not be pressed.

A dress for dinner is a necessity. Here the separate waist and skirt are out of place, and besides it is more enjoyable to change one's dress after a long day. For a dressy gown crepe meteor is lovely, or taffeta, voile or pongee silk would be adaptable.

Two extra suits of underwear, two nightgowns and a pair of suede evening slippers will all fit nicely. Your stockings, of which you will need at least four extra pairs—handkerchiefs, veils, extra gloves, and other little things may be tucked away in the corners and pockets of the suitcase.

## SAVING IN SHOPPING FOR FOOD

How to tell when meats and fruits are fresh

THE use of your eye, sometimes of your hand, is required in judging the condition of the food you are buying. Meat which is without fat is probably tough. Fat of beef should be pale yellow and dry; the lean of mutton should be bright red, of veal pink, of pork a somewhat more delicate pink. Chickens should have soft, moist, yellow feet, smooth thick legs, and tender skin. The end of the breast bone should be pliable. Plump, very bright yellow chickens are fat and are better for stews or potpies than for roasting.

Turkeys should have smooth black legs and white, plump breasts. If the flesh of their legs is purplish they are probably old. Geese and ducks should have soft feet, hard breast and pinkish beaks. Fish, if they are in good condition, have bright eyes and scales, stiff fins and flesh so firm that it will not retain the mark when pressed with a finger.

It is not a difficult matter to tell whether fruit and vegetables are fresh and good, says a contributor to the Delineator. When such things are wilted, withered, bruised or lacking in firmness, they are not good for food, unless they are merely wilted, as lettuce and asparagus sometimes are on a hot day or when they have been exposed to the sun.

Food so often comes in quantities too large for one meal that it is usually better to make menus for two days at one time and then revise the second day's menu when the second day comes.

In what quantity it is wise to buy depends upon the size of the household, the place where these articles may be kept, the distance from the place where the supply can be renewed, the income of the family and whether the housewife or a reliable servant dispenses them for use. It is generally admitted that house-holds which are living on small means do better to buy food supplies in small quantities. The advantages of this are that if the commodity is injured in any way, the loss is small; that no large out-

lay of money is required at any one time; that the smallness of the quantity possessed is a continual guard against the lavish use. These advantages usually amply offset the fact that it is a little more comfortable to buy in large quantities.

Because it is easier, housewives sometimes fall into the way of dealing at just one or two shops. This is a good thing to do usually; a poor one to do invariably. To go occasionally to other shops makes your regular shopkeeper more anxious to please.

## ORANGE DESSERT

A delightful way to prepare oranges is, after pouring boiling water on them and permitting them to stand for five minutes, which allows the peel to be removed with the bitter white linings, to cut the oranges in two lengthwise, says an exchange. Lay it on a bread board and cut cross ways into thin slices. You now have your oranges in shape to be eaten with a fork. Served in this way an orange is a pleasure for breakfast. "Red sugar," to be bought at any first class grocery store, sprinkled over oranges makes a pretty confection to serve at either lunch or dinner as an emergency dessert.

## NEEDLEWORK BIT

A little piece of needle work that a woman who embroiders can finish in a couple of hours or so is in linen of flat bow shape stamped around the edge for scalloping and at each side the center for two big eyelets. The rib that falls below this place is also stamped for scalloping and with a small pattern on the end. The eyelets are to be threaded with a velvet ribbon bow.—New Haven Journal Courier.

## MODERN KITCHEN WELL FITTED

Esthetic features may add to its beauty

KITCHENS are now light, sanitary workshops placed on the ground floor of a house, instead of the dark basement rooms common a few years ago. White paint takes the place of the old dingy gray woodwork. Cupboards and sinks are placed in a good light, so that dishes are kept clean. Kitchen work is expedited by these improved conditions and by the use of electric appliances and of other ingenious inventions, says the Delineator.

For architect and home-builders to plan together built-in kitchen fittings is perhaps the best method. A cook's cupboard was designed by one architect with as much care as the other built-in furniture of a large suburban house. Nearly everything that a cook needs has a place provided for it in this cupboard. Floor compartments or bins, with sifters beneath, hold bread and pastry flour. A large sheet of plate glass on the ledge is the mixing board, and is easily kept clean. Drawers supplement the shelf space. Jars and cans holding supplies are labeled.

The wall cabinet on the same side of the kitchen was also included in the architect's plans. It is painted a creamy white like the other woodwork, and

holds the servants' table service, adding to the room the touch of color and prettiness that every housekeeper appreciates. A cupboard that holds only kettles and saucepans is very convenient. A good location for it is next to the kitchen chimney, where its contents are kept dry and free from dust. Racks for covers are inside the door and near by is the work table with flour and spice cabinet hung above.

A few esthetic features in a kitchen need not interfere with its usefulness. The English kitchen dressers, full of rows of plates and platters set on end, with attractive jugs and pitchers hung beneath the shelves, might be copied to advantage in American kitchens, perhaps furnished with glass doors to keep out the dust; or a simple rail with guard, holding a long row of blue enamel pans set up bottom side out, would be ornamental as well as accessible. The selection of kitchenware gives an opportunity for achieving the picturesque. Kitchen bowls and jars in bro., yellows or blue, plain or decorated with simple patterns, are often extremely attractive. They may be chosen to harmonize with the color of walls and woodwork.

## MODERNIZED CHINESE WEDDING

Marked by simplicity and cheapness

THE ordinary Chinese wedding is a most elaborate ceremony or series of ceremonies and for the bride at least has many features which are both unpleasant and uncomfortable, but if the example which has just been set in Hongkong by certain Chinese be followed, the wedding of the Chinese will show as radical a change as has come over the people themselves, says a special to the Monitor. This Chinese wedding had no elaborate betrothal ceremonial, no costly exchange of presents and no formal signing of contracts between the parents of the contracting parties. Neither was there any bridal chair, with its accompanying tawdry procession and the bride was not subjected to the tortures of being kept on view for hours, the butt of endless and unkind teasing.

On this occasion the bridegroom called for his bride in a motor car and took her to the Confucian Society's hall, where they were met by the president of the Confucian Society, Lau Chu Pak, who conducted them to the altar of the great sage. A prayer appropriate to the occasion was said, after which the president addressed the assemblage on "the principles of marriage, both ancient and modern" and the marriage bond, embodying the various obligations to be performed by husband and wife, was read, assented to and signed by the contracting parties as well as their guardians. Trinkets were then exchanged and the ceremony was brought to a close by the president proclaiming the couple man and wife and evoking on them the blessings of heaven. Afterward they sat down to tea and their health was drunk by their many friends.

The Chinese who were present were all delighted with the simplicity and inexpensiveness of the wedding ceremony and it is extremely likely that this, the first Confucian wedding cere-

mony in China will be followed by many more. Its simplicity and cheapness appeal to the common sense of the modern Chinese.

## BUTTON LINKS

Cuff links to harmonize with buttons used on any waist can be made by joining two buttons with strong thread, allowing the thread to separate the buttons about a quarter of an inch. Bring the thread back and forth and then twine it around and around until a strong thread is made. This manner of making cuff links enables one to have a variety of effective and pretty links that are both lasting and inexpensive.—Pictorial Review.

## QUILT FILLING

I find it much better to use ordinary outing flannel for filling common everyday quilts, rather than cotton batting, writes a contributor to Needlecraft. It makes them far easier to quilt, and saves a great deal of the hard work of washing.

## EGG HINT

When separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, if you accidentally break the yolks into the whites, dip a clean cloth in warm water and wring it dry. Touch the yolk which has dropped with a point of this cloth and it will cling to it at once.—Pictorial Review.

## ODOR RENEWED

The odor of sweet grass baskets may be renewed by holding the basket over steam or, still better, by pouring boiling water over the article and allowing it to dry.—New Haven Journal-Courier.







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

APPRENTICES (woodworking) wanted in Charleston, S. C. Call State FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or write enclosing stamps, 29.

BOYS—Good opportunity for boys who want to learn dry goods business; we have a few openings for boys who are willing to start on a small salary and work their way up in our business; only those who are in earnest need apply. WALKER STEVENSON, 187 Essex st., Boston.

BOYS—Two boys (17-18) wanted in wood-working shop. JAMES E. NELSON CO., 330 North Washington st., Boston.

BOY—Neat, intelligent boy wanted to do general work around small country hotel; good home; small wages. W. L. POTTER, Nantuxet Inn, Orono, Me.

CABINET MAKER—First-class mill man wanted on store fixtures. JAMES E. NELSON CO., 330 North Washington st., Boston.

COACHMAN—First-class driver. F. ROBERTS, 2067 Massachusetts av., North Cambridge.

COOK AND WIFE wanted; man good bread and meat cook; wife general work in three matrons' part of house; city farm; 45 mo. GEORGE H. TOWNS, 194 City Farm, 194 North Atkinson st., Newburyport, Mass.

COOK (colored) wanted to go to Philadelphia for summer; references required. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2604.

COOK AND BUTLER (colored) wanted for June 1 in boarding house. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., rm. 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSER—Wanted; steady work. PERKINS EMP. OFFICE, Tilton, N. H.

DRIVERS (2) wanted for express teams. D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st., North Cambridge.

DRIVERS—Wanted; must be strictly temperate. Apply to W. F. LOUD & SONS, 10 Hall pl., West Quincy, Mass.

FARMER—Wanted; must be over 25 years; must own one milk wagon, the other for farm; must come well recommended; and suitable to take care of a family. J. H. McNEIL, 206 Bowdoin st., Boston.

FARM HANDS, milkers, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.

FARM HANDS—Wanted for Lowell and vicinity. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

FEW CANVASSERS for a first-class publication; \$12 or more weekly; fine opportunity for students to earn money; write immediately. RAYMOND REED, Central st., Georgetown, Mass.

FISHING—In woolen mill; steady work. PERKINS EMP. OFFICE, Tilton, N. H.

GENERAL WORK—In picker room of cotton mill; 88 hours a week; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.

LABORERS—Wanted; construction; \$1.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-body's, the Delinquent, and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good salary. THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., 100 Broadway, New York.

MACHINIST, in Cambridge, heavy work, \$15.00. Call or write to STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (Protestant) wanted for cooking and general housework; must understand horse, cow and small farm; references required. MRS. ANNA S. CARPENTER, 100 Broadway, New York.

MEAT CUTTER wanted; experienced; \$3 day. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. AGENCY, 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

MOULDERS—Want several bench and machine men. MILFORD IRON FOUNDRY, Milford, Mass.

MOLDING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced; wanted; English speaking; 25¢ per hour for the right men. DEANE SEAR, 120 W. 10th st., Boston.

PLUMBER (union), STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted, of ability; good estimator, and proven success in selling catalogs particularly. GRIFFITH, 120 W. 10th st., Boston.

RUBBER BOOT MAKERS (20) wanted at once. Apply by letter to superintendent of the office, L. C. ANDERSON, New Haven, Conn.

WEAVERS—Wanted; family help preferred; at KENNEBEC MILLS, Fairfield, Me.

WOOD WORKERS, experienced on wagon and automobile work; 9 hours daily; 5 hours Saturday; correspondence strictly confidential. THE LITTLEFIELD CO., 284 Dover st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work in bakery; opportunity; good wages; 25¢ per hour. O. B. GILMAN BAKERY, 33 Summer st., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work in ship building; steady employment; good wages; opportunity for advancement. BUTLER FURNITURE CO., 105 Friend st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK (colored) and waitress; New England city; room in A. PERKINS, 14 Federal st., Boston; Tel. 425, Mass. 12-2, 12-2.

COOKS wanted for city, country and suburban; good wages; reliable help. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., rm. 23, Cambridge, Mass.

COOKS for cafe and boarding house; suburbs; good wages; reliable help. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., rm. 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DANIEL ROVERS wanted for worsted mill; send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

DOMESTIC HELPER—Good cook and non-South; 3 adult; must be strictly temperate. MRS. JOHN HAYNES, 9 King st., Dorchester, Mass.; Tel. Dorchester 7730-J.

FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS; wanted; young ladies with one year's experience; light, new office; good wages; 8 hours a day; person. REARD RIBBER CO., Watertown, Mass.

GENERAL GIRLS for boarding house in country. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Colored maid wanted in family of five, willing to go to seashore; while at shore, laundry work; 20¢ per day. MRS. P. TOBIN, 11 Bradford, Newton Highlands, Mass.; tel. N. 31-577-W.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

NURSERYMAID wanted (Protestant), for 2 children, 4 and 2½ years; go to Maine in summer; 80 weeks; experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., rm. 23, Cambridge, Mass.

SALESMEN wanted for outside work; commission; good wages; 12½¢ per hour. M. E. CLARK, 547 Columbus av., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wanted for one week's work; finishing and finishing; may stay nights if necessary. MRS. FLOA GOOCH, 135 Massachusetts av., Suite 1, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted; 3 days a week. MRS. WRIGHT, 5 Albemarle st., Suite 2, Boston.

SECOND GIRLS wanted—One for Back Bay, \$6 a week; one in Brookline, \$6 a week; two in Jamaica Plain; references required. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 60 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2004-W.

SECOND MAIDS wanted for mountain. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., rm. 23, Cambridge, Mass.

SEWING MAID wanted in Cambridge, 2 infants, for July and August; would like college girl who would appreciate good wages; 10¢ per hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

SPINNERS wanted for New Hampshire mill; send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

TABLE GIRLS wanted for Lowell and Lawrence. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

TABLE GIRLS wanted for Block Island. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—SECOND MAN, temperate, willing and obliging; good references, wishes position. J. H. GREENWOOD, 238 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR or repair man, careful driver and plenty of shop experience, married, reliable and temperate, wishes position. J. H. GREENWOOD, 238 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; 10 years' experience; 10¢ per hour. GEO. L. PHILLIPS, 3 Canton st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR or repair man, careful driver and plenty of shop experience, married, reliable and temperate, wishes position. J. H. GREENWOOD, 238 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## WESTERN STATES

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

**COLLEGE GRADUATE**, Instructor Latin, past session, desires summer work. Write: **JOHN C. COLE**, 1001 E. 12th St., M. L. HOWISON, care President's House, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

**MANAGER**-Position wanted as buttermilk maker or manager of creamery; 25 years experience; recently from Iowa, wants to move to the South. Write: **W. L. DAY**, Alvin, Tex.

**STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER**-Wanted position in Chicago or in the South; for bookkeeper in the South; experience 10 years. Write: **HUGH B. THOMPSON**, 1001 Pleasant St., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

**YOUNG MAN**, with 2 years' technical college training, with some experience bookkeeping, wants position. Write: **W. L. THAN**, 3004 Prytanist st., New Orleans.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

**COMPANION**-Well educated young lady desires position; companion, governess, during summer; knowledge of French and music; good reader; would travel; references. Write: **MISS M. M. MACH**, Title M. C. Culbath st., Baltimore, Md.

**COMPANION** wishes position. Write: **MISS M. M. MACH**, Title M. C. Culbath st., Baltimore, Md.

**ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN** desires position as governess or lady's maid; can speak French, Italian, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, etc.; mountains or sea, or would travel; reads well; excellent references. MISS T. M. SCHOFIELD, Hazel River, Culpeper, Va.

**MADAM**—Reduced colonial woman with high class references from present employer & former position as housemaid, child at school, no general work, after June 15, local references. Mrs. F. J. KINGS, 304 W. Breckinridge st., Louisville, Ky.

**STENOGRAPHER**, rapid and accurate writer, good experience, six years in bank, desires high-class position, any place; satisfactory references. Mrs. F. J. PARKER, 1720 Burford st., Ft. Worth, Tex.

**PACIFIC COAST  
HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**HAIREDRESSER** wanted; must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of the hairdressing business; references required. HELLAND, 1007 First av., Seattle, Wash.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**CAPABLE MAN**, highly recommended, states position of responsibility; Chicago, California or Pacific coast preferred, Mrs. CASAS L. DEAN, 316 The Temple, Dana, Cal.

**CHAUFFEUR**—Steady young man wants position as chauffeur with private family, or as driver for business; J. W. WITTT, 451 Olivewood ct., Pasadena, Cal., phone Home 3913.

**CHERRY PICKER**—experienced in planting trees, etc., references, wants employment; J. J. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal.

**HOTEL MANAGER** or assistant, with experience, now employed, desires position; Hammer Bros., California, where states preferred, A. E. SUTTON, Torrance, Cal.

**LUMBERMAN**, experienced both retail and wholesale, wishes position; last 10 years on coast, building, logging and lumbering; J. EASTMAN, 3334 North 25th st., Tacoma, Wash.

**MAN (38)**—educated, good appearance, desires position of responsibility; Chicago, California or Pacific coast preferred, Mrs. CASAS L. DEAN, 316 The Temple, Dana, Cal.

**Mining Engineer** with wide experience in mining and milling wishes position in California. **W. NAUGHT WILLIAMS**, 1414 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

**Oil Refiner** wanted by man over 45 yrs. **W. NAUGHT WILLIAMS**, 1414 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; have had experience in newspaper work, real estate, sale of oil, and other miscellaneous work. Can also do outside real estate work; would like to be a real estate agent. Can also do partnership arrangement; highest references. **S. HARVARD LEECH**, 402 W. 10th St., Los Angeles.

**Oil Refiner** POSITION wanted either as salesman or manager of office, supervisor of engineering or as a chemist. **W. H. HIRWATE**, 377 Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles.

**Salesman** **SALESMAN** (dry goods specialty) experienced, 10 years acquaintance with dry goods trade, wishes position as Pacific Coast representative for reliable firm. **W. MOORMAN**, Hotel Herald, Eddie and 6th Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

worthy, wishes position of any kind  
 with opportunity of advancement. HARRIS  
 2140 1/2 Wash. 2  
 YOUTH 6006 6th avenue, apt. 2  
 YOUTH MARRIED MAN of good  
 mechanical work, wants opportunity  
 in business. W. V. BETHARDS, 922 W.  
 6th st. Los Angeles, Cal. 29

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

ATTENDANT-COMPANION-Refined girl  
 wishes position as child attendant or com-  
 panion. ADAMS, 2315 E. 10th St.  
 HERRIN, 2315 W. Sacramento, Cal. 3  
 HOUSEKEEPER-Competent woman, ex-  
 perience in all household positions. Will  
 make charge of home during family's ab-  
 sence for summer months. MRS. ALICE  
 HERRIN, 2315 W. Sacramento, Los Angeles,  
 Cal.; phone 28380.

LIGHT WORK of some sort desired by  
 woman. Write to Mrs. Alice Herrin, 2315  
 W. Sacramento, Los Angeles, Cal.

Previously terminally ill. MISS C. M. M  
 COVER, Carmolita Flats, Redlands, Cal. 2  
 COOK-Experienced, good for private  
 family, or as chaperone for vacation  
 parties. Address by referral, well-educated woman of  
 30 years, 10 years experience, 10 years in

8th st., Los Angeles, Cal. 20  
A YOUNG WOMAN of wide experience with  
children wishes position for the summer  
months. Write to care for child-  
ren. Tacoma ref. A. HEINE, 219  
Tacoma, Wash.

**CANADA - FOREIGN**

**HELP WANTED-MALE**

**PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT** - Ex-  
perienced all-around capable workman  
for desirable summer position; site im-  
mediately, giving Boston references. PAUL  
LATES, Doby N. 8 Can. 27

**HELP WANTED-FEMALE**

**MAID** wanted-Young girl or woman for  
general housework on small fruit farm  
near Seattle, Wash. Write in immedi-  
ately. MRS. NELLIE N. BRISCOE, Maine

**PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT** - Con-  
sistent young woman, experienced, good ap-  
pearance, office and general finishing work  
desirable. Write in immediately, immed-  
ately, giving Boston references. PAUL  
LATES, Doby N. 8 Can. 27

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**AMERICAN**, several years resident in England, good address, would like to represent responsible business concern. J. J. McElduff, 100 Parkhurst Irving rd., Bournemouth, Eng. 31

**COMMERCIAL MAN** (38), experienced, wanting to improve position will be glad to accept any situation. Highest references. Part or whole time. **SIDNEY W. WRIGHT**, 40 Upper Richmond rd., Putney, S. W. 27

**YOUNG MAN** desires post of trust or assistant and compulsion; possesses knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence. References. **W. J. W. West**, 27 Battersea, London, S. W. England. 27

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**GOVERNESS**—Young lady (English) desires position with young children; fluent in French, German and French. References. **MISS McLUCA**, 47 Harley st. London, W. 29

# Every Section

**The Christian  
Science Monitor  
Falmouth and  
St. Paul Streets  
Boston, Mass.**



## COLOMBIA QUESTION GOING TO THE HAGUE BELIEVES GEN. OSPINA

Statement Issued by Former Minister on Eve of His Leaving for Home Says He Expects Settlement

### GIVES HIS REASONS

Submission of the difficulty between Colombia and the United States that arose from the secession of Panama, to the court of arbitration at The Hague for settlement, is confidently expected by Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, former minister of Colombia at Washington, according to a statement, for publication tomorrow, that he sent to the Monitor preliminary to his sailing for home. It reads as follows:

On leaving the United States, after 12 months of active work on behalf of my country, I carry away the conviction that the day is not far distant when the controversy between Colombia and the government of the United States in connection with the secession of Panama will be settled by its submission to The Hague tribunal.

It has sufficed that the true facts be made known to the American people; and now, with a willingness to do justice that honors them, influential members of both houses of Congress and representative newspapers reflecting all shades of political opinion are demanding that justice be done to Colombia and due reparation made for the wrongs done to her in the name of this powerful nation.

Such an attitude both does honor to the American people, and justifies the

sentiment I was privileged to voice when, on being received as minister of Colombia by President Taft, I asserted that Colombia has full confidence in the honesty of the American people, whatever her claims growing out of the policy that certain American administrations have seen fit to follow toward their weaker sister republic which has always kept faith with the country of Washington.

Today it would be morally impossible for a self-respecting administration to ignore the claims of Colombia and to refuse to her, alone, that which the government of the United States is offering to all the other nations of the earth, that is to say, the right to have all questions concerning the interpretation of public treaties settled by impartial arbitration.

Whatever the personal sacrifices I have made to arouse public opinion in this country, they have been insignificant compared with the satisfaction I feel on seeing the day of justice draw near, and knowing that once again, thanks to the American people, right will have triumphed over wrong.

May the day soon dawn when a peaceful and fruitful settlement of this question will put an end to the suspicion and distrust of Latin America and open to the wonderful activity of the American people new horizons in the regions of untold wealth where the lands of the future lie.

Such is my heartfelt wish not only for the good of my own country but also for the good of this great nation which cannot afford to appear with the stain of injustice before the relentless tribunal of history.

### CHANNEL AIR ROUTE PROMISED

NEW YORK—A special despatch to the New York Times says that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique announces its decision to establish a service of hydro-aeroplanes between Calais and Dover to enable passengers to cross the channel in about 15 minutes. The company announces also that the dirigible Astra will soon inaugurate the new tourist service above Paris and the surrounding country.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

Assistant Surgeon H. W. B. Turner, detached naval hospital, Olango, home, via the Buffalo.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Olmstead, detached the Pompey, to the Cavite.

Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal, detached Cavite, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk E. R. McKenzie, to the Albany.

### Movement of Naval Vessels

The E2, the Paulding, the Drayton and the New Hampshire are at Newport.

The Annapolis and the Prometheus are at San Diego.

The Petrel is at Helena, Ark.

The North Dakota is at New London.

The Nebraska has left New Orleans for Hampton Roads.

The Mars has left Newport for Sewall Point.

The Pontiac has left Newport for navy yard, New York.

The Arethusa has left Norfolk for Newport.

The Lebanon has left navy yard, New York, for Philadelphia.

The Supply has left Guam for Honolulu.

### Navy Notes

Rear Admirals Hugo Osterhaus, Charles E. Vreeland, Aaron Ward, Charles J. Badger and Cameron McR. Winslow, with Lieutenant Commander Simon P. Fullinwider as recorder, constitute the "plucking" board which this year will select officers of the line for retirement, under section 9 of the personnel act of 1899.

The board will hold its first meeting Monday. Within the present fiscal year 21 vacancies have been made in the line of the navy above the rank of lieutenant of the junior grade.

The Revenue-Cutter Service Gazette, May 17, Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley, granted two days' leave upon arrival of the Itasca at New London.

### Third Lieut. F. E. Fitch, granted 15 days' leave, commencing May 19, 1912.

Constructor J. Q. Walton, relieved from duty on board to examine the papers of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers by Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister.

Constructor J. Q. Walton, directed to report to Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, U. S. navy, as delegate on part of the United States to the international radio-telegraphic conference to meet in London on June 4, 1912.

May 18—Capt. H. B. West and A. L. Gamble and First Lieut. B. L. Brockway, appointed a board to survey the quarantine barge Wistaria.

First Lieut. of Engineers D. F. X. Bowen, ordered to the Seneca for temporary duty.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. S. Root, detached from the Seneca upon relief and ordered to the school of instruction for temporary duty.

May 21—First Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted 30 days' leave, commencing June 1, 1912.

Second Lieut. G. T. Finlay granted seven days' leave, commencing May 23, 1912.

Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche ordered to the Snodgrass for temporary duty.

May 22, Capt. P. H. Oberholser, ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business.

May 23, Third Lieut. H. B. Robinson, leave revoked and ordered to proceed under order of the eighth instance to Boston, Mass., for duty on the Gresham.

Third Lieut. R. L. Lucas, granted five days' leave, beginning June 3, 1912.

Captain of Engineers J. H. Chalker, granted four days' leave, beginning May 29, 1912.

Governor Johnson Accepts Sacramento, Cal.—Governor Johnson, who was requested by Mr. Roosevelt to make the speech seconding his nomination at Chicago, has wired his acceptance.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

New England and Boston Shriners, occupying two special Pullmans, arrived at South station over the New York Central lines at 10:40 o'clock this morning via Toronto, Can., from Los Angeles, Cal.

Chief Engineer Arthur B. Corthell of the Boston and Maine road left North station headquarters last evening for White River Junction to look over improvements under way.

Delegates to the National Electric Light Association's convention at Syracuse, N. Y., left North station over the Fitchburg road last evening in three drawing-room sleepers and one dining car.

Passenger Train Master Elmer H. Morse of the Boston division New Haven road personally looked after the opening of traffic between Harrison Square and Atlantic on the two extra tracks yesterday.

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, has a large force of men renewing cross-overs on the southern division inbound main line between Prospect Hill and East Cambridge.

The New York Central road will deliver to the Boston & Albany road at Albany about 8 o'clock tonight a special train consisting of baggage car, two coaches and three tourist sleepers occupied by emigrants from the Northwest for the steamship Laconia. Train will be diverted to East Boston docks alongside steamship, instead of coming to South station.

The Western Maryland railroad private car No. 202, occupied by President Alexander Robertson and wife, will arrive at North station over the Boston & Maine road from East Calais, Me., at 8:05 p. m. tonight en route to Baltimore, Md., on the Pennsylvania and New Haven road's Colonial express from South station at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The half mashie shot next. This is one of the most difficult shots to acquire but is well worth the patience expended as it is an exceedingly useful one, especially in this country where we have cross bunkering to excess. The right foot is not advanced quite so far and you grip a little higher up the club than for the quarter (about half way up the leather). The swing is fairly upright and please notice that I have now used the word "swing" instead of the "back-swing" of wrists shots. The club face is kept turning backwards as you go up (do not overdo this) and the line at the top of face at finish is the same as before described. Vardon says in regard to half shots both with mashie and mid-iron:

"It need hardly be pointed out that as the club is not swung far around, the shoulders and the body do not move as much as in playing a full stroke. The shoulders must move round and the body must be easier. The left foot will just be raised off the heel and nothing more, the left leg flexed to ease the swing. It may, in fact, be said that the feet should not, if possible, be moved at all. The elbow of the right arm should be kept in to the body, and not allowed to rise, but all the same the arms will be thrown out just as in playing full strokes. The follow through will take place at the end of the swing, but instead of throwing the club and arms after the ball, they will rise quicker, and continue upwards over the left shoulder more than in the direction of the flight of the ball."

Miss May Heslett says about shots of 60 yards or so (half shots either with mashie or mid-iron): "The stroke can either be made with the wrist or with a stiff arm. The former method requires a great deal of practice, and to ensure success both eye and wrist must be in perfect working order, as there can be

be no half measures; the stroke must be made perfectly, or the result will be an utter failure. When well played there is no fluke for criticism, but usually there is an element of uncertainty, and one is far more likely to get out of form in the use of this method than the other. The uncertainty is a decided disadvantage, and incessant practice is an absolute necessity if the stroke is in any way to be depended upon. It may be fancy on my part, but I have found the still-arm method the easier. The wrist may come a little into play, but the arms are practically stiff from the elbow. It is a help to hold the handle of the club well down the leather in approaching, as by so doing more power can be gained, especially with regard to direction. It is of the utmost importance to make a short, quick stroke. Many golfers imagine that the way to regulate the distance of a stroke is by changing the pace of the swing. This is a totally wrong theory; the pace of the swing should always be the same, whether the distance to be accomplished is long or short, and it is to be regulated by the height to which the club is drawn back toward the shoulder. A player who endeavors to approach with a long, slow stroke is bound to fail, as the club head inevitably drops helplessly into the ground and does not give the ball sufficient impetus to make it travel. A gentle tap is of no use, the stroke must be a sharp decisive one."

### TROOPS SENT TO OPORTO

NEW YORK—A Badajoz despatch to the New York Herald says that judges at Oporto, who are reported as favorable to the monarchist cause, have aroused the indignation of Republicans there by acquitting all the alleged royalist conspirators. Frequent conflicts have taken place and troops have been despatched by the government. The judges and jury are armed with revolvers and are escorted to the courts by soldiers.

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# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## MUCH INTEREST SHOWN IN THE NEW SUBWAY FINANCING

Arranged That No Strain Will Be Felt in New York Money Market—Not Much Activity Expected in General Bond Trading Until Some Time Later

NEW YORK—The event of the past week in investment interest was the preparation for the forthcoming new subway financing. It is officially stated that an issue of \$170,000,000 of 5 per cent new Interborough bonds will be authorized and that invitations to subscriptions will be, as the foremost banker engaged expressed it a few days ago, "country-wide and world-wide." The undertaking will be directly managed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and associated foreign interests, it is understood, will finance the new \$100,000,000 subway, underwriting for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It is stated authoritatively that the financial arrangements will be so conducted as to prevent any strain upon the money market. The leading bankers express satisfaction over the prospects for a highly successful outcome of this financing. The existing first mortgage 5s of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are selling at about 104 1/2. The bonds have moved within a range of 103 1/2 to 105 for this year.

The recent predictions of a very large aggregate of new financing are further borne out in the report that the International agricultural corporation is likely to put out from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of bonds and that the American Ice Company contemplates an issue of \$6,500,000 30-year securities to take up existing obligations and provide working capital.

If one could divest the political questions and uncertainty from the situation and outlook, the considerations affecting the securities markets in this country would appear to be more encouraging. As has been stated, the new subway financing is not likely to cause any strain upon our money market here as there is expected to be a certain amount of refunding of existing loans, and foreign subscriptions are likely to be considerable in the aggregate. French capital will probably be more largely interested in the new subway issues than in any offering which has been presented in this country for some time. Furthermore, payments will be made only gradually as construction work is completed in the various stages.

Crop news is becoming more favorable than heretofore, the iron and steel and copper trades show improvement and the settlement finally arranged in the anthracite labor negotiations is highly satisfactory to the operators providing for an uninterrupted prosperous condition of the industry for the next four years. The impending annual report of the Amalgamated Copper Company, according to the highest authorities, will be a distinctly favorable surprise, as showing the great revival in the copper metal business. Some of the largest financial interests in the property do not deny that there is a well-defined prospect for increased payments to the shareholders in the not distant future. It has been known for some time that the dominant party in the United States Steel Corporation is very optimistic regarding the outlook for that company's business.

A review of international financing conditions and prospects would be incomplete without reference to the increasing gravity of affairs in Germany. This has been accentuated in advance of the end of May settlements when an enormous amount of money will have to be forthcoming to tide over the situation. The danger of this position has been repeatedly pointed out by the highest banking authorities in Berlin, including the managing director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. The conditions referred to have impelled German borrowers again to make application for funds in this market, as high as 5 per cent being offered for two months' loans, in contrast with a 3 per cent rate ruling in this market for 90-day transactions on collateral securities. The stress indicated has been reflected in sales of our securities in this market for directly and indirectly for German account. The forthcoming settlement in London and the precarious labor conditions in Great Britain also occasion misgiving.

It is not to be expected that the general bond market here will show any particular activity or vigor until the extraordinary large security offerings have been arranged for and have been passed upon by actual investors and financial institutions both here and in Europe. Meantime, a great number of reasonably safe bonds may be secured at prices that under existing conditions will net the investor 5 per cent and upward. The aggregate of transactions in bonds on the New York stock exchange up to the close of business on May 23, was \$346,580,500 compared with a total of \$304,071,000 for the same time a year ago.

Improvement in prices occurred during the week in Erie general lien 4s and convertible 4s "A"; American Hide & Leather 6s; St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s; Illinois Central 4s 1903; Southern Pacific 4s; F. T. 4s; Southern Pacific refunding 4s; Lake Shore 4s 1901; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s; United Railways of San Francisco 4s; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s; United States Steel sinking fund 5s; New York Railway adjustment 5s; Virginia-Carolina Chemical first 5s; Western Electric 5s; Northern Pacific 4s; Norfolk & Western consolidated 4s and others.

There was shading from the best prices in Ray Consolidated Copper 6s; Erie convertible 4s, "B"; Great Northern 4 1/2s; Interborough-Metropolitan 4 1/2s; American Writing Paper 5s; Southern Pacific convertible 4s; Atchison general 4s; International Paper convertible 5s; Kansas City Terminal 4s; Third Avenue adjustment 5s; Union Pacific first 4s; Central New England 4s; United States Rubber 6s; New York Railway refunding 4s; Oregon Short line refunding 4s; West Shore 4s and others.

On the curb Bethlehem Steel new 5s were the principal feature, developing activity almost at the outset. The bonds gained nearly a point. New York City old 4 1/2s were fractionally higher, while Chicago Elevated 5s displayed heaviness. Braden Copper 6s and 7s advanced nearly 2 points in the bid. Inspiration Consolidated Copper 6s and Mason Valley 6s sold off slightly.

**BANK OF NORTH AMERICA AFFAIRS**  
NEW YORK—The Assets Realization Company has received its \$275,000 compensation for its work in liquidating the Bank of North America, which was controlled by Charles W. Morse up to the time of the 1907 panic.  
The bank has paid all its indebtedness, returned the shareholders \$20 per share, and there is believed to be \$20 per share more to divide besides the equity in the banking building which cost \$2,200,000 above the land which, at \$100 a foot, has a valuation of \$1,000,000. The Assets Realization Company is offered \$1,000,000 for the equity, but the building will probably not be sold at this price.  
There is, therefore, a fair prospect that the stockholders in the bank may receive back nearly the par value of their shares. The bank formerly had \$2,000,000 of share capital, but in settlements this has been reduced to under \$1,800,000 outstanding.

**SHOE BUYERS**  
(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—Mr. Hoggie; Brew.

Baltimore—Mr. McLaughlin; Brew.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mr. Gillman; Brew.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. P. Davis; Brew.

Chattanooga—G. H. Miller of Miller Bros. Shoe Co.; Essex.

Chicago—T. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer street.

Cincinnati—Mr. Haddox; Brew.

Cincinnati—Mr. Barnett; Brew.

Detroit—G. E. Lindke; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mr. Schwartz; Brew.

Hamilton, Can.—Mr. Cooper; Brew.

Los Angeles, Cal.—J. G. Lynch; Essex.

Louisville, Ky.—Mr. Siersdorf; Brew.

Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of The Fair; Brew.

Murphy, N. C.—J. M. Vaughn of Owensboro; Brew.

Nashville, Tenn.—Mr. Smith; Brew.

Newark, N. J.—Mr. Shook; Brew.

New York, N. Y.—Joe Levy; U. S.

New York, N. Y.—John Fried; U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mr. Huston; Brew.

Plattsburg, Cal.—C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Reading, Pa.—C. W. Davis; Brew.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Mills Shoe Co.; Tour.

San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Kaufman; Essex.

Savannah, Ga.—M. Blumenthal; U. S.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Mr. Zenor; Brew.

Toledo, O.—J. T. Cummins; U. S.

Washington, D. C.—J. Erman of Hecht & Co.; Brew.

**LEATHER BUYERS**  
Columbus, O.—Chas. Wolf of C. & E. Shoe Co.; U. S.

Leicester, Eng.—Albert Pemberton of Albert Pemberton & Co.; Youngs.

Constantinople, Turkey—G. K. Moore of International Finance Corp. of America; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Wm. D. Flish of W. D. Flish & Bro.; Essex.

Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davison of J. C. G. & Co.; 27 South st.

Toledo, O.—Gilson D. Light; U. S.

**FINANCIAL NOTES**  
Kansas is expected to produce 90,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Texas production of oats is estimated to be between 50,000,000 and 75,000,000 bushels; biggest oat crop in history of the state.

Railroads use between one fourth and one fifth of coal production of country. Fuel bill of railroads is \$240,000,000 a year.

London Daily Mail says that as result of recent wild speculation in American Marconi shares stock exchange bulls have probably lost \$100,000,000.

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway Co. has sold \$5,500,000 five-year 5 per cent notes secured by first mortgage on proposed 40-mile extension of road from Dante, Va., to Elk Horn, Ky.

Since May 1 steel bridge orders have aggregated over 50,000 tons and bids on 20,000 additional have been taken. Orders are pending for 100,000 tons of steel rails. Railroad equipment orders placed last week call for total of 125,000 tons of steel.

**ONTARIO & WESTERN**  
ALBANY—Permission to issue \$2,171,000 general mortgage bonds has been asked by the New York, Ontario & Western railway of the public service commission. The money is to be used for improvements on which the road also spent nearly \$2,000,000 last year.

## GOOD DEMAND FOR BUILDING GRADES OF LUMBER NOTED

Market Is Showing More Animation Although Prices Remain Practically Unchanged From Last Week

### WHOLESALE PRICES

A fairly active request for building materials has been noted in the lumber market the past week. The demand is not so imperative as to bring about a higher level of prices, but the market has been satisfactory enough and quotations hold firm.

Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is added.

### SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, 75; 9-inch, \$26; 10-inch, \$27; 11 or 12-inch, \$28.

Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x3, \$21.50@22; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23@23.50; 2x10, \$24@24.50; 2x12, \$25@25.50.

Spruce boards, 5-inch and up, \$20@20.50; matched spruce boards, \$23@23.50; hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 foot, \$21.50@22; Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20@21.

### SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles, extras, \$3.80@3.85; clears, \$3.40@3.50.

Laths, spruce, 1 1/2-inch, \$4@4.10; 1 1/2-inch, \$3.60@3.65.

Clapboards, spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

### SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better: 1/4@3/4, \$28.00@28.50; No. 2 common, 1x6, \$20.00@20.50; 1x8, \$21.00@21.50; flooring edge Grain A, \$39.25@41; B, \$36.50@37.50; C, \$32.25@33; flat grain A \$28.25@29.50; B, \$27.25@28.25.

North Carolina pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$31.25@31.50; partition No. 1 13-16x3 1/2, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$19.50@20; roofers, 8-inch, \$20.25@21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$46@47; 1 1/2-inch, \$47.50@48; 2-inch, \$50.25@51.25; 3-inch, \$59@61; No. 1 shop: 1-inch, \$29@29.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$32@33; 2-inch, \$37.25@38.25.

### HARDWOODS.

1s and 2s.  
Ash, brown, 1-in., \$54@56; 1 1/2-inch, \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-in., \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-in., \$43@45.

Birch, sap, 1-in., \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-in., \$40@43; 1 1/2-inch, \$45@48; 2-inch, \$50@53.

Chestnut, 1-in., \$33@35.

Chestnut, 1 1/2-inch, \$36@38.

Maple, 1-in., \$38@41.

Oak: White quartered, 1-in., \$85@87; 1 1/2-inch, \$88@90; plain 1-in., \$69@71; 1 1/2-inch, \$72@74.

Walnut, 1-in., \$115@120.

Whiteoak, 1-in., \$61@63; 1 1/2-inch, \$64@66.

### WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$75; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$80.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$53@55; 8-4 inch, \$57; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75.

Stained sap, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60; Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$40@60.

Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

## GOOD FUTURE SALES PROMISED

It is understood that the orders which United States Light & Heating Company, has taken for its self starter and lighter for automobile use involve \$3,000,000 of sales for the next year. For the next three years there will be an estimated total of \$6,000,000 business from this source alone.

Although the annual statement for the year ended Dec. 31 last showed 1 per cent on the common, it is understood that actual earnings before heavy charges for betterments and depreciation were \$425,000, or 3 1/2 per cent on the \$12,600,000 common outstanding.

### TYPOS OBJECT TO SMALL COIN

For the purpose of protecting news-dealers and newsmen who deal in a commodity where the price is usually fixed at the smallest unit of coinage, Boston typographical workers have passed a resolution protesting against the adoption by Congress of the bill for the coinage of half-cents.

### ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

PHILADELPHIA—An order has been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 50 locomotives from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and for 20 locomotives from the Seaboard Air Line.

## AN IMPROVEMENT IS EXPECTED IN ERIE'S TRAFFIC

Liberal Expenditures for the Maintenance and Double-Tracking Will Be of Great Advantage to Operations

### ESTIMATED RETURNS

NEW YORK—With the settlement of the coal strike, officials of the Erie Railroad Company confidently expect a liberal improvement in earnings during the remainder of the current year. In March, there was a large movement of the commodity mentioned in anticipation of a strike of the miners but in April, when mining operations were suspended, there was a comparatively small movement of coal and a large decrease in sales. As a result April earnings suffered a considerable shrinkage, although some improvement has been shown thus far in May, and the general expectation is that the gain will be well maintained in subsequent months.

The Erie should close the current fiscal year with a substantial surplus over interest charges, so that there will be available a considerable sum for improvements. On the basis of returns at hand and allowing that May and June will compare favorably with a year ago, the company should earn a surplus over charges equal to 4 per cent on both classes of preferred stock and a balance to spare equal to over 1 per cent on the \$112,378,000 outstanding common stock. On this basis the company will show a net surplus for the year over charges of not far from \$4,000,000, as compared with \$5,390,000 in the previous year.

Up to the close of March the company sustained a loss in net operating income amounting to about \$729,000. It is predicted in well-informed circles that the April earnings will show a loss in net of about \$400,000 while in May and June it is not likely that more than \$150,000 or possibly \$160,000 loss in net will be sustained; as compared with the corresponding period there will probably be a net loss of in the neighborhood of \$1,275,000, which, together with the increase in charges as a result of note sales, will bring the total loss in net available for dividends for the year up to \$1,500,000 or a little more. At any rate it is a pretty safe prediction that the company will show something in excess of 1 per cent earned on its common stock for the 12 months to end June 30 next.

For about a month past, work has been progressing on the double tracking of the company, which, when completed, will give the company practically a double-track line between New York and Chicago. The cost of completion of the company's present double-track program is estimated at \$20,000,000, \$10,000,000 of which is to be met from the proceeds of the recent sale of notes to J. P. Morgan & Co., and the balance from surplus earnings.

Thus far in the current fiscal period the Erie has expended more liberally for maintenance than during the corresponding months of the previous year. There has been quite an increase in transportation costs, however, which has been largely responsible for the smaller net returns that have been shown thus far. But the Erie has been getting business right along and its gross revenues for the nine months ended March 31 that were nearly \$900,000 ahead of the corresponding period a year ago, although the net was, as stated above, some \$729,000 lower.

According to the figures of operation reported to the interstate commerce commission (which, however, do not cover the entire system) up to the close of March the company's transportation costs were nearly \$800,000 greater than during the corresponding period of the year previous, while the increase in maintenance was about \$326,000. In March the rise in transportation expenses was \$135,000 and in maintenance about \$156,000. It is to be noted, therefore, that the company is not skimping maintenance in order to make a better exhibit of net.

An interest thoroughly familiar with affairs of the Erie says that with the completion of the present improvement program, the company will be among the foremost of the eastern trunk line roads. The reduction of grades, increased terminal facilities, realignment and other improvements that have been made to the property, together with those now proposed and under way will place it in a position more successfully to compete for the large volume of tonnage emanating from the West and seeking destination at the Atlantic seaboard. It is pointed out that shippers are awakening to the fact that the road is no longer the "Old Erie" of a few years ago and are, therefore, more free to consign their business to it for prompt transportation.

### BROOKLYN UNION GAS

NEW YORK—The public service commission issues report of Brooklyn Union Gas Company for year ended Dec. 31:

	1911	1910
Operating revenue.....	\$9,467,230	\$9,052,704
Total net.....	2,612,230	2,604,403
Surplus after charges.....	1,700,102	1,738,321
Dividends.....	1,230,885	1,340,775
Surplus.....	530,207	428,546
P. and L. surplus.....	5,980,068	5,420,760
Total gas sales, 12,436,850,000 cubic feet.		

## INTERBOROUGH'S EARNINGS MAKE GOOD INCREASE

Prospects Are That Seventeen Per Cent Will Be Shown for Outstanding Capital Stock This Year

### OPERATING FIGURES

Indications are that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will earn about 17 per cent on its \$35,000,000 outstanding capital stock this fiscal period. Up to the close of March more than 11 1/2 per cent of this amount had been earned, while in March more than 1 1/4 per cent was shown available for the stock. A year ago for the same nine months the company had earned a surplus available for dividends equal to about 11 per cent and in March, 1911, nearly 1 1/4 per cent was earned. Assuming that the remaining three months yet to be reported are as favorable as March, it is safe to predict at least 17 per cent for the stock this year, which will compare with 14.8 per cent earned in the 1911 fiscal period.

Following are the actual percentages earned on the outstanding capital stock and the annual rate for same during March and the nine months ended March 31 of the last two years:

	1912	1911
P. C. Annual	P. C. Annual	P. C. Annual
March.....	1.87	2.24
Nine mos., 11.37	15.12	10.92

March earnings clearly indicate that the system is now holding its operating costs down to a much lower level than in many previous months during the present fiscal period. At the same time there was a very substantial improvement in gross earnings, a liberal proportion of which was saved for the gain in net, and there was also a fair gain in surplus over dividends, notwithstanding the larger amount of dividends paid to stockholders during the period. The operating ratio to gross for March was approximately 40 per cent, as against nearly 41 per cent in March a year ago. The number of passengers carried was about 55,622,000, or some 2,275,000 more than in March a year ago.

Below are given the actual figures of operation for March, in comparison with the corresponding period of the year previous:

	1912	1911
Gross earnings.....	\$2,829,256	\$2,802,900
Oper. expenses.....	1,145,812	1,194,470
Net op. revenues.....	\$1,713,444	\$1,608,430
Taxes.....	167,708	167,708
Other income.....	\$1,545,736	\$89,655
Other income.....	32,914	6,895
Total income.....	\$1,578,650	\$96,550
Charges.....	924,344	35,027
Balance for dividends.....	\$654,306	\$61,493
Dividends.....	291,696	29,166
Surplus.....	\$362,610	\$32,327
Oper. ratio.....	40.85%	43.06%
Pass. carried.....	55,622,000	53,347,000

\*Decrease.  
During the nine months ended March 31 last the Interborough's operating ratio to gross earnings was 42.16 per cent as compared with 41.43 per cent in the corresponding nine months of the previous year. The higher percentage is due entirely to the heavier costs resulting from the subway improvements in connection with the change to 10-car express and six-car local trains and extension of platforms. With the completion of this work the company will undoubtedly exhibit more favorable statements of net, while the gross shows no apparent indication of diminishing. During the nine months, more than 450,417,000 passengers were carried as compared with 429,417,000 in the previous year. Both the subway and elevated lines show increases in this respect.

Considerable interest attaches to affairs of the Interborough by reason of its connection with the proposed new subway building. The new financing plans in connection with the agreement reached between the city of New York and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company call for \$167,150,000, divided as follows: For refunding its present debt, \$50,650,000; construction of new subway (Interborough Company's one half), \$56,000,000; Manhattan railway improvements, about \$30,000,000; equipment of new subways, \$21,000,000; other charges including discounts, about \$9,500,000.

To provide the necessary funds to carry out the contract and retire its present debt, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will issue \$170,000,000 new first mortgage 5 per cent 53-year gold bonds. The mortgage securing these bonds will also provide for the issue of such additional amounts of bonds as may be needed for extensions and improvements, as may be authorized by the city and agreed to by the company, during the period of the lease as provided in the agreement.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has agreed to sell to J. P. Morgan & Co., and that firm has agreed to buy from the Interborough about \$170,000,000 of the bonds mentioned to provide for the company's financial requirements for construction and equipment of the new subways, elevated extensions and improvements, and to refund the present debt of the company, the bonds to be taken and paid for as follows: During the year from July 1, '12 to June 30, '13, \$78,000,000; from July 1, '13 to June 30, '14, \$30,000,000; from July 1, '14 to June 30, '15, \$30,000,000; from July 1, '15 to June 30, '16, not more than \$32,000,000.



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# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## LONDON COUNCIL TRAMCARS STEADILY ENTER NEW STREETS

One Proof of Value Rendered to Community by Cars Is That in One Year They Carried 42,000,000 Passengers at Workmen's Fares, a Fact Standing Alone

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Incidental to a report made by the highways committee of the London county council recently, the great development of the use of tramcars in the streets of London is clearly brought out.

The report was drawn up for the purpose of satisfying the Roads Improvement Association that the cars run by the council more than justified their existence since they carried 42,000,000 passengers annually at workmen's fares and that no other form of street traffic catered in this way for the working community. Some "observations" having been made by the council it was proved that the tramcars carried a much larger percentage of passengers than the omnibuses and this fact is brought to the notice of the Roads Improvement Association in the following paragraph of the highways committee report:

"As there is ample accommodation on the tramcars passing certain points where observations were made for the passengers carried on the omnibuses, and as the electric cars were in operation before the introduction of motor omnibuses on these lines, it would appear that it is the motor omnibus companies and not the council who are running an unnecessary number of vehicles on the streets."

The upkeep of the roads in localities where tramcars are run is chargeable to the tramways account and is not chargeable to the rate payers. The estimated amount of rates to be paid by the council in respect of the tramways permanent way for the year ending March 31, 1912, was £104,570, whilst motor bus companies did not pay rates in respect of the roads over which they operated. Street widenings also came under the tramway account, and were to the benefit of tramways only but to vehicular traffic as a whole.

The information which has been obtained with regard to the number of passengers using omnibuses at centers where traffic was good at midday elicited the fact that on one day between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. at three of the busiest points in the West End 5480 omnibuses were counted with an average of 10.97 passengers.

The tramcar mode of locomotion is steadily invading the streets of London. The south side of the Thames and the outlying districts of the metropolis no longer monopolize it, and there is very little doubt that in spite of the injury to the roads entailed by the laying of the lines, the tramcar will find its way before long to the busy and fashionable thoroughfares of the West End.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S STATE BANK SHOWS A RECORD YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—One of the most useful institutions established for the assistance of the primary producer is the state bank. Under the state advances act the bank is empowered to make advances to farmers, producers and others to the extent of three fifths (60 per cent) of the value of land and improvements, and up to half the selling value of crown leases.

The advances for homes act, which was passed in 1910, further authorizes the trustees of the bank to make advances to persons in receipt of not more than £300 per annum to enable them to erect, enlarge or purchase homes for themselves and families. Under this measure loans may be granted up to four fifths the value of the property; and in the case of both acts, the advances are repayable by uniform instalments, which include principal and interest, for terms from one year to 42 years.

The financial year of the state bank closed at the end of March, and the published statement shows that the volume of business transacted was the largest for any 12 months since its inception in 1896. The amount of advances made during the year was £277,820, bringing the grand total of advances made since the establishment of the bank up to £2,064,583. Of this amount £1,098,084 16s. 11d. has been repaid by the borrowers, leaving the net amount of advances at £966,498.

The bank has been very successful in the collection of interest, as of the total amount (£374,350) only £228 6s. remains uncollected. The previous highest amount of advances for a year was in 1910, when the bank lent £241,816, and prior to that 1907 held the record with £231,595 advanced to borrowers. The profit on last year's transactions is estimated at £7000, which will bring the total surplus up to £52,000.

## FESTIVAL OF MUSIC IN DUBLIN IS PROOF OF GREAT ADVANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ireland—The annual Feis Ceoil, or Irish musical festival, was held in Dublin during May and attracted many competitors from all parts of Ireland. The result of the contests proved that a wonderful advance had been made in the musical education of the people during the 16 years' existence of the association.

The competitions cover much ground and besides the choral, solo, vocal and instrumental contests, awards are offered for all kinds of national music, including those of pipers and itinerant fiddlers. The judging is impartial, each competitor being known only by a number to the judges, among whom this year were such well-known artists as H. Plunket Greene, Miss Fanny Davies and Ivor Atkins of Worcester cathedral.

One of the most interesting items was the performance of the Schumann quintet, by the winners of the Bast memorial prize. Miss Peggy Martin, aged 7, the youngest competitor on Feis records, appeared in the special junior violin contest for children under 12 and gave a most remarkable interpretation of Hans Sitts' "Im Frueling."

## ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The first two steamers have arrived in St. Petersburg harbor and it is fully expected that loading will commence early next week, so that navigation is now open, and once again will that quietness which has reigned for five long months be broken by the noise of the steamers' syrens. The workmen are returning in hundreds from the country to work in the harbor on the giant tramp steamers taking away the grain and wood to foreign shores, and the shipping will soon be in full swing.

## QUEENSLAND BUILDING ENGINES

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—In Queensland during the last four years 156 locomotives, 106 carriages and 2340 wagons have been constructed for the government.

## RATE OF MINIMUM WAGE FOR MINERS IS RESENTED IN WALES

Another Industrial Crisis Arises From Refusal of P. & O. Shipping Company to Grant Demands of Seamen

## TAILORS STRIKING

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON—There is nothing more remarkable than the rapidity with which the English people forget every difficulty with which they are faced as soon as the crisis is over. While the coal strike was on and the trains were being hung up, and prices were driven up 100 per cent, the galleries of the House of Commons were filled, the columns of the newspapers had room for little else, and wherever people met the conversation hinged on the one subject.

No sooner had the minimum wage bill been accepted in principle than the whole matter was as completely expunged from the national outlook as though the mines had ceased to be. Those, however, who are accustomed to pay a little more in intelligent attention to economic problems realized that the coal strike was over, but that the coal question was not settled, whilst there were dozens of other industrial organizations in a similar state of ferment.

Already the question of the minimum wage, as it affects the coal fields, is in the crucible. The decision of Lord St. Aldwyn, the chairman of the South Wales district board, in using his casting vote in support of the representatives of the owners as against the representatives of the miners, has brought matters to a crisis.

## Owners Supported

The contention of the owners was that the minimum wage should be based upon the rates in the price list. The contention of the men was that the rate should be based on the actual average earnings of the miners. The award of Lord St. Aldwyn works out at a minimum wage varying from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 9½d. for the district, and is thus considerably below the 5s. minimum demanded by the men.

It is understood that Lord St. Aldwyn's reading of the act was based on an application to the prime minister, and the men now ask what has become of the declarations both of the prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer that a 5s. minimum was by no means excessive, and that the district boards were not likely to fix a lower one.

Vernon Hartshorn, the leader of the men of the South Wales coal field, has declared openly that if the district board had been established for the purpose of intensifying the bitterness of feeling it could not possibly have been more successful. No man in the coal field, he declares, will receive one penny more wages under this agreement. The concession of the men's claims would, he insists, have only added one halfpenny a ton to the cost of the production of coal, whereas the refusal to grant them means the accentuation of the old bad feeling, which is bound eventually to end in another explosion. Nothing indeed but the exhaustion of the men's funds has prevented an immediate strike, and even now, what the result will be when the federation has considered the matter is extremely doubtful.

The case of the owners is an extremely simple one. They protested from the first against the setting up of the boards, and maintained that these boards were forced upon them by the government. The very first decision of these boards, they point out, being against the men, has been used as an argument for repudiating them. They point to the previous breaches of contract by the men, and declare that the only arrangements the men are inclined to hold as binding are those in their own favor.

## Unrest Is Widespread

Meanwhile, the tailors have come out on strike. New clothes are not as much a necessity as coal, and consequently the position of the tailors is a very different one to that of the miners. None the less, that 50,000 men, and that is the estimate of the labor organs, should have suddenly come out in this one trade, is an additional proof, if any were needed, of the absolute dissatisfaction which has overtaken the workers in all industries.

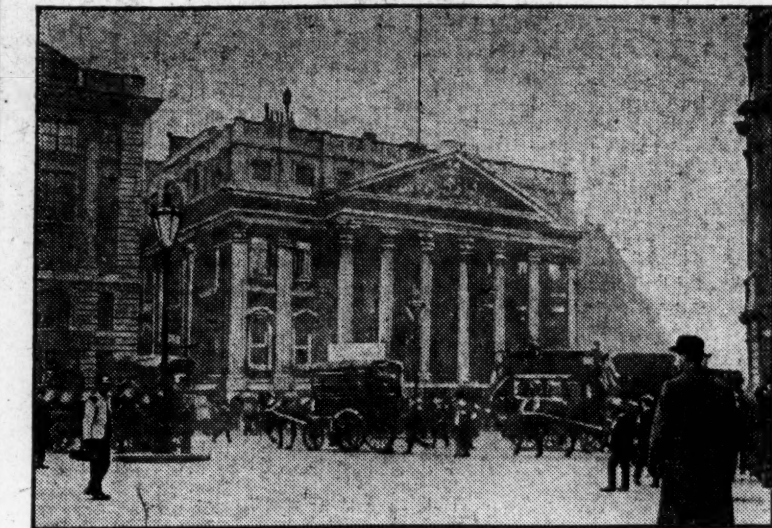
The most important and insistent, however, of all the industrial crises of the moment is that which has been precipitated by the action of the P. & O. Company in refusing the demands of the London district committee of the Transport Workers Federation.

The decision of the company may possibly end in a great national strike of seamen. Such a thing, a few weeks ago, was undreamed of, but the disaster to the Titanic has forced these questions to the front, and has been successful, as perhaps nothing else could, in consolidating the men in demanding entirely new conditions of labor.

The demands now put forward by the men are as follows:

- (1) That every ship shall be manned by a full complement of efficient British seamen and firemen.
- (2) That there shall be no more scratch crews.
- (3) That British seamen instead of

## REAL ENCOURAGEMENT SEEN IN YEAR BY PEACE SOCIETY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
London Mansion house where peace workers gathered to hear story of progress from executive

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The ninety-sixth annual meeting of the Peace Society was held recently in the Mansion house. The Right Hon. J. A. Pease, M. P., president, was in the chair, and there was a large and representative assembly, which included the lord advocate, Philip Snowden, M. P., the bishop of Hereford and many others.

The chairman, in the course of his address, said that in the whole of its history no year had presented so many indications from which real encouragement might be derived as the year which had just passed. Nations were "vying with one another" in expressions of friendship. Improved methods of communication, and more rapid transit of commodities, were bringing nations together, and tending more and more to weld divergent interests.

There was also, he was glad to note, an increased disposition on the part of diplomats to adopt a more straightforward and open system of communication with one another, and whilst it was freely declared in some quarters that the apparent increase of controversial questions was due to the growth of "diplomatic frankness," yet he would point out that in former times the circuitous phrases which diplomacy had used to veil its reservations had often led to immediate war, and he believed that the present tendency would enable misunderstandings to be ultimately dispelled.

In spite of all this, however, Mr. Pease continued, they realized that the resources of civilization were being more and more directed to "preparations of an unprecedented magnitude in connection with provision for war," and whilst he supposed that very few writers in the press did not, as individuals, do all they could to avert the catastrophe of war, yet the headlines they permitted

to appear in their newspapers did unquestionably and naturally arouse suspicion and distrust.

The strained relations which had existed between Germany and the English people during the past 12 months he attributed largely to considerations of this kind. Nevertheless, during the past year there had been settled by arbitration one of the differences with the German people in connection with the boundaries round Walvisch bay, and whilst he deplored the postponement of the ratification of the arbitration treaty with the United States, yet when it did come, and they hoped and prayed it would certainly come this year—they would feel that something real had been done to mark the centenary of peace which would then have been established between the American nation and Great Britain.

Philip Snowden, M. P., in moving a resolution expressing regret at the "inability of modern diplomacy to check the growth of naval and military armaments," referred to the fact that 10 great powers of Europe were spending more than £333,000,000 per annum, on armaments, and that in Great Britain alone was being devoted to pay for wars "past, present, or future."

The annual reports of the society drew attention to the fact, that, in spite of the "paradoxical aspect of the times," the adoption of peace procedure in international affairs continued, and that 200 general treaties of arbitration had already been signed. It further stated that the ordinary work of the society was "well sustained," and that during the year some 550 addresses and meetings had been given and held, whilst a similar activity had characterized its auxiliaries, which included organizations in France, and extended to the antipodes.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER OF AUSTRALIA TELLS GERMANY OF TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—Sir George Reid, the Australian high commissioner, is now on a visit to Berlin. In making known to representatives of the press that his visit had no political significance, but was undertaken with a view to spreading information in regard to the commonwealth on the question of trade and the openings for commerce, he said that nothing would please Australia better than a large immigration of Germans.

Germans, he said, were amongst their best citizens, and although Australia was a British colony, yet it and Germany would each seek to promote its own special interests.

It is believed that the Australian commonwealth will shortly establish, as Canada did some time ago, their own special representative in Berlin. Efforts are already being made, it is stated, to secure special concessions from the German government for the importation of Australian products. It is, however, more than doubtful whether it will be possible to persuade the government to admit Australian frozen meat across its frontiers.

During his stay, Sir George Reid will have a conference with Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the foreign secretary, and also with Herr Kirchner, the chief burgomaster of Berlin.

foreigners shall be employed under the British flag.

(4) That adequate wooden lifeboat accommodation shall be provided for every passenger and every member of the crew on every boat that leaves a British port.

Furthermore, that officers shall not be forced to make sensational runs, and that ocean going vessels shall be provided with a wireless installation and a relay of operators.

What the reply to these demands will be has not yet been divulged, but it is claimed that the men are absolutely serious in insisting upon all of them, and that no qualifications of any sort will be agreed to.

## MR. BURNS FAVORS PARKS FOR PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—At a further consideration of Arthur Griffith-Boscawen's bill by the standing committee of the House of Commons, a proposal made by Mr. Wedgwood that preference in selling and dealing with land should be given to public utility societies instead of to small local authorities, drew from Mr. Burns, the president of the government board, the declaration that he disagreed entirely with the proposal, for he believed that the time had come when men were tired of drenching the country with public libraries, and were beginning to realize that small gardens, parks and open spaces were infinitely better for the people.

## STATE-AIDED IRISH FARMERS MAKING LANDS PRODUCTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—On behalf of the Rural League a party of 20 English farmers has been visiting Ireland to study the facts of land purchase in that country with a view of estimating the value of the land purchase bill of Jesse Collings, M. P., president of the league, which has been before Parliament for the last two years.

The secretary and leader of the party of farmers, J. L. Green, stated in his report that as a result of unbiased investigation it was found that purchase by state-aid was being taken great advantage of in the country by farmers and peasants, and that in consequence land that was formerly valueless was being transformed and being rendered productive. A spirit of healthy activity and prosperity was also evident.

There was no doubt that the agriculture of the country was progressing and that quantity of stocks of all kinds had increased. The unrest and agitation of the past three years were rapidly diminishing and the desire of the people appeared to be to develop the resources of the country.

## CRETE DETERMINED TO PLACE DÉPUTIES BUT GREECE IS FIRM

(Special to the Monitor)  
ATHENS, Greece—With the evident intention of endeavoring to influence the course of events in regard to the question of the admission of the Cretan deputies to the Greek chamber, M. Leonidas Lionakis, Cretan minister of finance, arrived at Athens recently and had an interview with M. Venezelos the Greek premier.

He expressed, it is understood, the unalterable determination of the revolutionary committee to allow nothing to turn them aside from their original intention of securing the admission of the deputies, and M. Venezelos stated in reply that the decision of the Greek government not to admit the deputies was equally final, and that in pursuance of their fixed foreign policy they could not and should not be influenced by the impulsive actions of a certain section of the Cretan people.

M. Lionakis then called on some of the leaders of the opposition, subsequently addressing a meeting of those of the Cretan deputies who are now assembled in Athens. At the meeting the Cretan finance minister delivered "written instructions from the committee in cover" ordering them to remain in Athens and invite an opportunity of making good their claim to enter the chamber.

M. Grypaire, until recently minister for foreign affairs, has tendered his resignation to the King on his reappointment by his majesty to the position of Greek minister at Constantinople. M. Venezelos is taking over the portfolio of foreign affairs.

## FLEET WILL TAKE NAVY VOLUNTEERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISTOL, England—The announcement was made recently by Prince Louis of Battenberg that the naval volunteers should take part in the July maneuvers of the navy. The announcement was made at a dinner of the Bristol division of the royal nautical school. Prince Louis further stated that the admiralty attached the greatest importance to the naval volunteers, who are playing a very useful part in the fleet.

## PIANO TRADE NEED IS GOOD WORKERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRIGHTON, Eng.—A convention of music traders from all parts of England took place recently. An important fact brought out in the meetings was the growing demand for English-made pianos in England. The difficulty of obtaining sufficiently trained workmen for the construction of the pianos was referred to and it was advocated that the system of indentured training should be improved and extended in the music trade. The delegates, numbering between 200 and 300, were received at the pavilion by the mayor of Brighton.

## CAREER AS OFFICER FAILING TO ATTRACT YOUNG FRENCHMEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The yearly increasing shortage of pupils in the military schools is becoming more and more pronounced and the army is suffering severely from an insufficient supply of young officers.

At the present moment, in the infantry alone, there is a shortage of over 1200, and a somewhat similar condition is to be found in both the cavalry and artillery. So much is the inconvenience felt that the military authorities have recently appealed to the non-commissioned officers to fill the vacancies. The reason assigned for the shortage is that the young men of the rising generation are less attracted than formerly by the army as a career, finding now a more interesting and profitable field in commerce and industry, as well as in the other professions.

It has been urged by those advocating the part of the young army officer that the future for the average man is exceedingly poor, since advancement is largely reserved for those who, by taking special courses of higher military studies have obtained diplomas not within the means of the majority.

During the last decade the young officers have complained so persistently that theory and not actual experience is made the present basis of advancement that a large percentage of the usual number of candidates have lately taken warning and fought shy of the army as a career. M. Millerand, the minister of war, who has already carried out many radical reforms, will, it is hoped, largely remove the present state of dissatisfaction by a set of new regulations now in course of preparation which are designed to give a more rational and practical basis for advancement in the army.

## NEW ZEALAND SAYS YOUNG IMMIGRANTS ARE SATISFACTORY

(Special to the Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—It is now possible to give some idea of the success of the experiment of sending town lads to the colonies for employment in farm work.

A party of 50 lads, whose ages ranged from 16 to 20, was chosen equally from London and Liverpool, the nature of their previous employment and experience differing largely. The secretary of labor has now issued his report of the first year's working of the experiment.

From this it appears that out of the 50 lads sent out 33 have made good progress and have given no trouble to the labor department of New Zealand. Seven have not behaved quite so satisfactorily but it is expected that they will turn out right in the end. Ten only are described as failures, that is to say 20 per cent of those sent out. In view of the fact that 50 per cent is considered a good average of success in general immigration work this may be considered as a very satisfactory result.

Judging from the experiment under consideration, town lads make excellent farm workers, being quick and active, receptive and hard working, and having nothing to unlearn. It is interesting to note that boys who have been in shops and offices, together with those who have been under discipline in any form, whether as postoffice messengers or in scouts and other boys' brigades, were found especially satisfactory.

## PRESERVATION OF DOWNS OF SURREY IS OBJECT OF BILL

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The county of Surrey forms the southern boundary to London and its ever extending suburbs. At the present time an effort is being made to stem the encroachments of the builder, and so secure to the public the right of access to the summits of the whole of the North Downs from Reigate to Guildford, including Betchworth Clump, Box Hill, and the ridge, which after crossing the country in a westerly direction, terminates in the Hog's Back.

It is probable that this to this effect will be laid shortly before Parliament, but meanwhile Colley hill, from which is to be seen one of the finest views in the country, is threatened with building operations, and to prevent this a subscription has been opened to raise the £7500 required for the purchase of the hill. Of this sum already £6500 has been obtained, and it can with safety be surmised that in the near future Colley hill, its view and pleasure grounds, will have been secured for the enjoyment of the public.

The scheme for the acquisition of the Chalk Downs will also, it is thought, meet with success, for already one of the six landowners between Reigate and Guildford has offered to sell his property for the furtherance of the scheme.

It is important for Surrey that its hills should be protected from the unsightly invasion of bricks and mortar, for they are the great beauty of the county, which possesses no lakes or rivers of any note. The increase of population, which from 1801 to 1911 has risen by over 500,000, shows the necessity of the protective measures contemplated.

## UNIVERSITY SITE UNDECIDED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is probable that the question of the site for the London University will be decided when convocation meets. Since the Botanic Gardens was mentioned as a possible site for the new buildings numerous others have been proposed, and among them one on the south side of the Thames, close to the new county hall. The poor surroundings and the difficulty of access are disadvantages to this proposal, but the river frontage is considered by many to be an attraction which far outweighs them.

## ANCIENT PULPIT PRESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—An old pulpit, used by Mrs. Samuel Evans, a Methodist preacher, aunt to George Eliot, and the original of Dinah Morris in "Adam Bede," has been presented to the Isleworth mission.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## DOING GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the Apostle Paul said of Christ Jesus that he "went about doing good," there probably was given the best report of the Nazarene which the world has ever had; and why? Simply because the Scriptures show, and many have proved that good is the truest and best attribute of God. The saying literally means, therefore, that the Master went about doing the will of his heavenly Father, or, as the apostle further says, "healing all that were oppressed of the devil [burdened by evil in any form]; for God was with him."

Christ Jesus was the Wayshower of all mankind, that is, by his noble, pure and lofty example, he showed others how they, too, might acquaint themselves with God and be at peace; how they might think, speak and act precisely as he did and so do the same victories which he won. But while we worship and adore the Master, and while we regard him as the Messiah, the Saviour of the world, we must always remember that he did not come among men to do their work for them nor to relieve them of one individual responsibility. Far from it. He came to do his own work, or to put it differently, he came to work out his own salvation and in so doing to point the straight and narrow way for all who should call themselves Christians. And how did he do this? Both by teaching and by proving the omnipotence, the omnipresence of Spirit, Mind, Principle, and the impotence, the nothingness of so-called matter, its laws and effects.

So when Paul, that firm and tireless laborer in the Master's vineyard, who illustrated both the requirements and the reward of individual effort, said that Christ Jesus went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed by evil, he meant this very same thing; meant that the Wayshower first made sure to establish himself in the Truth and then that he aimed to help establish in the Truth those, and only those, who were receptive, ready and willing to be helped and to walk in the path of righteousness. As direct evidence of this method of the Master, hear his own words: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

Take up his cross and follow. Ah, this is the important thing. If every man and woman would make an honest and a sincere effort to take up their cross and follow, to shoulder their own

individual responsibilities in the great plan of salvation, physical, mental, moral, and to climb the hill of truth patiently, meekly and calmly they would indeed make genuine and beautiful progress. Then the world for them would be turned heavenward, turned towards the full and complete realization of the kingdom of holiness, which is within and which knows naught but perfect health, perfect joy and perfect harmony.

To study aright the record of Christ Jesus' public ministry, that is, to study it with the view of following him both in deed and in truth, inspires and uplifts as nothing else can.

Because the Master had come to do God's will among men, and thereby to show them the only reliable, safe and Christian way of salvation, he could not help seeking for, finding and emphasizing the good, and, at the same time, looking away from, minimizing and annihilating what the world has been accustomed to regard and fear as evil and its troublesome workings and manifestations. Because he knew full well that God is good and All, he was able to know also that, as the first chapter of Genesis and the first chapter of St. John respectively affirm, "everything that he [God] had made . . . was very good;" "and without him was not any thing made that was made."

This was the solid foundation upon which the Master built, the basis on which he stood and preached and wrought his mighty works during the three years of his public life. Never for a single moment did he dream of admitting the existence of any law or force save that of God, good. Understanding, as he did, that "only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized," and that "divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, pp. 167, 183), he was equipped both to drive out from mortal consciousness and to destroy the belief in so-called sin and sickness, sorrow and death. When the Master had done his preparatory work and was sure of his ground, he came forth among the people and rendered full and void every asserted law and condition of matter, by healing every kind of disease, both functional and organic, as well as by turning water into wine, by stilling the tempest, walking on the wave, and even raising the dead. As the multitudes thronged and pressed him, and as they marveled at his seemingly wonderful works and works, laying much stress on his human personality and the power they thought it possessed, they forgot that it was the Father, divine Mind, Spirit, Life, who worked in and through him, and without whom, as he so often strongly asserted, he could have done absolutely nothing. Seeing this attitude on the part of the people, the Master strove hard to dispel their natural amazement and wonderment and to bring home the lesson by placing each and every man and woman, then and always, upon his or her own individual responsibility; and in this effort he spoke those pointed and pertinent words which are written: "He that believeth on me [understandeth God's power and presence which sustains all], the works that I do shall he do also." Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers,

raise the dead, cast out devils [evil]: freely ye have received, freely give."

In line with this great subject Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 18 of Science and Health, "Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage. His mission was both individual and collective. He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility."

## AS TO TRIUMPHAL ARCHES

TRIUMPHAL arches built in memory of conquerors are among the habitual methods of expressing glory among mankind; and there is something always impressive in the sight of a great natural arch—as if nature had prepared it for some child of humanity, who should deserve well of his world. One steps through it elated, perhaps, with the fleeting impression that it stands for honor or the promise of distant glories to come. It would be interesting to know why this particular form of monument has been used for a type of these things. Perhaps there is some hint of a power that had found a way through opposition as solid as the surroundings of the arch.

The great Arch of Triumph in Paris set in what is called L'Etoile, where many avenues converge, commemorates Napoleon, and once seemed none too grand and massive to connote the conqueror's power. There is probably no triumphal arch now in existence that is so magnificently placed as this one, though those at the Roman Forum may have seemed to be as advantageously displayed in their day. The huge structure in Paris is seen down the long perspective of the Champs Elysees and down the many avenues that seem to spring from the "place" or square—only it is a circle—in the midst of which the memorial of Napoleon stands. This is moreover the avenue where all the world go driving and motoring and may be seen in their Sunday best. It is a far cry from a wild place of

## Courage

TO BARE; that is the price of progress. All sublime conquests are, more or less, the prizes of daring. It is necessary, for the sake of the forward march of the human race, that there should be proud lessons of courage permanently on the heights. Daring deeds dazzle history and are one of man's great sources of light. The dawn dars when it rises. To attempt, to brave, to persist, to persevere, to be faithful to one's self, to grasp events boldly, to astound catastrophe by the small amount of fear that it occasions us, now to affront unjust power, again to assail intoxicated victory, to hold one's position, to stand one's ground—that is the example which nations need; that is the light which electrifies them.—Victor Hugo.

## From "Sohrab and Rustum"

AND night came down over the solemn waste, And two gazing hosts, and that sole pair, And darkened all; and a cold fog, with night, Crept from the Oxus. Soon a hum arose, As of a great assembly loosed, and fires Began to twinkle through the fog; for now Both armies moved to camp, and took their meal; The Persians took it on the open sands Southward, the Tartars, by the river marge; And Rustum and his son were left alone.

But the majestic river floated on, Out of the mist and hum of that low land, Into the frosty starlight, and there moved, Rejoicing, through the hushed Chorasman waste. Under the solitary moon; he flowed Right for the polar star, past Orguje, Brimming, and bright and large; then sands began

To hem his watery march, and dam his streams, And split his currents; that for many a league The shorn and parceled Oxus strains along Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles, Oxus forgetting the bright speed he had In his high mountain cradle in Pamere. A foiled circuitous wanderer,—till at last The longed-for dash of waves is heard, and wide His luminous home of waters opens, bright And tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed stars Emerge, and shine upon the Aral sea. —Matthew Arnold.

## Moll Pitcher for Hall of Fame

The movement to place in the hall of fame a bust of Molly Pitcher, the only woman sergeant in the United States army, has the enthusiastic support of former Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

It was in the important movements of the year 1778 that at the battle of Monmouth Molly Pitcher was carrying water to her husband, who was a gunner of a battery at one piece of artillery. He was disabled and the lieutenant proposed to remove the piece out of danger, when Molly said, "I can do everything my husband could," and she performed her husband's duties at his old gun better than he could have done.

The next morning she was taken before General Washington, her wonderful act was reported and its influence upon the outcome of the battle, which was a victory, and Washington made her at once a sergeant in the army to stand on the rolls in that rank as long as she would.

It seems appropriate now for us to place among the immortals and in the hall of fame this only woman sergeant of the United States army, who won her title fighting for her country, upon the field of battle.—National Magazine.

Fore-sight is very wise, but fore-sorrow is very foolish; and castles are, at any rate, better than dungeons, in the air.—Sir John Lubbock.

## "EDUCATE THE PEOPLE"

THE education of the people is not only a means, but the best means, of attaining that which all allow to be a chief end of government; and, if this be so, it passes my faculties to understand how any man can gravely contend that government has nothing to do with the education of the people.

My confidence in my opinion is strengthened when I recollect that I hold that opinion in common with all the greatest lawgivers, statesmen and political philosophers of all nations and ages, and with all the most illustrious champions of civil and spiritual freedom.

Go back to the days when the little society which has expanded into the opulent and enlightened commonwealth of Massachusetts began to exist. . . . Did those brave exiles think it inconsistent with civil or religious freedom that the state should take charge of the education of the people? No, sir; one of the earliest laws enacted by the Puritan colonists was that every township, as

## FIRST VOYAGE OF THE SIRIUS

A SOUVENIR bearing the following inscription is the property of Vincent F. Ransome of Compton Bassett, Wiltshire, says a correspondent writing from England:

"Cut from the pump rod of the ss. Sirius, the first passenger steamer to cross the Atlantic. She left Cork on the 3d and reached New York on the 22d of April, 1838. In June, 1847, she was lost, and after lying for 51 years, was salvaged, and her metal work purchased by Masons, Birmingham, who present this souvenir."

Mr. Ransome was one of the passengers on board the Sirius when, first of all steamships, she crossed the Atlantic in 1838. It was on March 28 when the Sirius left London for Cork, and so alarmed were the passengers at their experience in the English channel that on reaching Cork many of them forfeited their passage money to America and disembarked. On April 3 the vessel left Cork to the cheers of thousands of people and a salute from the Monkstown battery, with only six first-class passengers on board. She was loaded almost down to the water and was compelled to carry most of her coal on deck. So short did she become of fuel before the end of the voyage that

her commander, Lieutenant Roberts, an Irish sailor, was obliged to burn every spare yard and spar to keep her engines going. Eight days after leaving Cork, on April 22, the Sirius reached New York, where thousands of people for days beforehand had watched from the Battery for a first sight of her funnels.

The Sirius is described as a two-masted paddle steamer. She had for a figure-head a dog, which held between its front paws a star, representing Sirius. She had a carrying capacity of 412 tons, her length was 178 feet, her breadth 25 feet, and her depth was barely 18 feet.

## Lift the Tune Up

Theodore Thomas was once asked how he managed to impart such vitality and lightness to his orchestra's playing of the Strauss waltzes, says Mrs. Thomas in her book of memoirs. His answer was: "Have you ever noticed that I always beat the first stroke of the rhythm up instead of down? You cannot put the life and continuous motion of the dance into a piece of music if you knock the poor tune down at the beginning of every measure."

## EXPERIMENTS WITH "WIRELESS"

A PROUD father telling of the electrical achievements of his son, a lad of 15, averred that a drawing made by the boy to illustrate some new ideas of his for improving the working of wireless telegraphy was far beyond his own comprehension, though he had endeavored to keep up with the boy in his studies and experiment. This boy has a receiving apparatus that enables him to get messages from the ocean, though he lives in the midst of the American continent and can send a message only a hundred miles or two.

The boy has made a friend of another wireless amateur up in a northern state. The two have exchanged talk through the viewless reaches of space, followed by letters as well, and now there is to be a visit on the part of the city boy to the boy who lives on the northern farm.

The city boy is captain or leader of the wireless club of his district. The boys band together in this way for mutual convenience. They are all under orders of the district leader, and when he signals a boy to keep out of the way for five minutes the boy is supposed to keep still. If he rebels and interferes with what is going on, then he is subject to a fine at the next meeting of the club, and even to a worse penalty in the destruction of his apparatus.

Of course all this interesting work of amateurs has some day to be controlled by law, for like highways of the city, certain uses of the air must be governed for the advantage of all, not for the pleasures of a few. Conceivably there will be no longer any private right of way, but only the use of the wireless marvels under direct government control. Those who wish to experiment with the view to bringing out

further improvements may have to enter into some sort of relation with government control; and meantime it would appear as if boys are finding a very good reason for staying at home and saving their pennies in the fascinating employment which this contrivance provides.

The boy whose work is touched on here has built a little boat run entirely by electricity. He puts it afloat in the bathtub and then leaving mother to "just watch," he goes off to his own room where his wireless mechanism is, and suddenly mother sees the boat begin to move! It is being run by electricity that is applied to it by wireless means.

The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not a history of theirs?—Emerson.

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## WHAT IS LITHOGRAPHY?

THE average person knows little or nothing about lithography, although his eye is challenged, pleasantly or otherwise, by specimens all over the town. It is generally accepted that lithography was invented by Senefelder by accident. Whether that is true, or a historical fallacy, is not known.

When Mrs. Murphy asked Mrs. Mahony what her son "worked at," Mrs. Mahony replied that he was a "leechy-graphic printer," and when Mrs. Murphy asked for a definition of this prehistoric appellation Mrs. Mahony responded, "Sure, he rows a black, inky stick up and down a stone." The stone treated by Shamus Mahony is mainly obtained from Germany, where all the black arts of process printing come from. It is of a porous nature and will absorb either water or grease. Its surface is polished or grained. The artist draws the design in reverse on the stone with a soapy-greasy fluid ink, or hard chalk of similar nature.

It is then covered with a thin coat of gum and dried. The parts not covered with ink absorb more or less of the gum and in a measure will when damped resist the introduction of grease. The dried coat of gum is washed off by water, the black, greasy ink washed off with turpentine, and the design appears to have vanished, but the grease stain is there still. The stone is kept damp, Shamus Mahony "rows his black, inky stick," in other words, his printer's leather-skinned roller, over the stone and the greasy parts accept the ink; the damp parts reject it.

Further treatment is given which is unnecessary to detail here. We have got far enough to see that all that is to

be done now is to place a clean sheet of paper on the stone and pass both under a special traveling press for an impression to be gained. The grease in stone will accept any color of grease ink, hence we can print in any color we choose. Now if everything transpired as easily and smoothly as it is set down here all would be well, but it is not so. What Shamus Mahony finds himself confronted by is the perversity of the stone to accept ink where it should not and not to accept it where it should. Moreover, climate, atmosphere, and temperature have all varying effects upon the water, the grease and the stone.

In the last 15 years aluminum and zinc have largely been used instead of stone, the principal advantage of which is that being flexible they can be fixed on rotary machine presses and copies can be printed at a quicker rate than on a flat-bed machine. Probably the most beautiful specimen of lithographic poster printing in the last quarter of the century was the famous "Bubbles" picture by Millais. Contrasted with Senefelder's theater admission tickets, the impartial critic will agree that we have improved somewhat on the first attempts.

## Canada's Buffalo Herd

In 1895 there were only 800 buffaloes in all the world, out of the 60,000,000 that it is estimated once roamed freely on the North American continent.

The story of how Canada became possessed of the largest herd of buffaloes now in existence is, briefly, this: When the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana was about to be thrown open for settlement, Michael Pablo, an Indian, offered the herd to the United States government, which refused his offer. Ayotte, Canadian immigration agent at Missoula, Mont., at once secured an option on the herd and telegraphed Pablo's offer to the Canadian government, which wired back: "Buy the entire herd at once."

The capture of the herd and their shipment to Canada was a long and costly task. In fact, there are still several members of the herd on the range in Montana that resist all attempts to corral them. When Pablo found it impossible to secure these stragglers the Montana government decided that they were in a wild state and therefore entitled to the protection of the state game laws. These few survivors of Pablo's herd will, therefore, never come to Canada.—British Columbia Magazine.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### About the Two Felixes

MENDELSSOHN, the great composer, was named Felix, which means happy, and it is said that he was one of the happiest of men, for his life seemed to be passed always among friends, surrounded by music and always finding more friendship through the music that he composed.

Felix Moscheles, the son of another famous musician, was named for him, and he has told of his boyish love for the great composer and the pleasure he had in his society. Mendelssohn used to run races with him across the park, and to toss his tennis ball almost out of sight, the boy thought. The boy was in school and his grownup friend helped him with his lessons and with his drawing. The little Felix remembers when he tried to draw a hatchet and the great musician helped him get the curve just right.

One thing especially must have been

a pleasure, and this was when Mendelssohn would sit at the piano and make up music as he went along to describe a hero in battle, and the little boy would cut out all that he thought the music meant.

### Today's Puzzle

#### IT'S OUT ENIGMA

A clamor turns a nozzle;  
Complaint may be a weed;  
To elevate's an army;  
A dollar is to read.

Next, empty is a wagon;  
Discharged's a cushion small;  
Not difficult's arrangement;  
Not dry is nearly all.

#### ANSWER TO TWO WORDS ENIGMA

1. Tack.  
2. Scale.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 27, 1912

### Points in the St. Thomas Concession

THE bill that has just passed both houses of the Danish Parliament, transferring practically all control of the harbor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from the Copenhagen government to a private syndicate composed of Danish citizens, constitutes a departure from usage in the management of colonies or dependencies, the wisdom of which time alone can demonstrate. Of course, the syndicate to which the concession is granted in this case is subject to restrictions intended to safeguard the interests of the grantor, but it is doubtful if any government can insure itself against complications likely to result from the delegation of any of its powers to a private corporation. In the present instance, the syndicate is practically granted the use of the port in return for 33 per cent of harbor dues and such improvements as it shall make. It is to deepen the harbor, build wharves and shipyards, construct docks for the largest type of vessels, etc. While it does not appear that anything to that effect is set forth in the contract, the details of the instrument, so far as known, show that the syndicate has an eye to profits to be derived by making St. Thomas an international naval station.

Such a station would prove useful to the navies of all the powers in time of peace. Being open to all, it is not difficult to see how all might use it for the storage of coal and general supplies, and it is less difficult to see how the syndicate might profit by the business thus induced. In case of disturbance of the peace, however, Great Britain or the United States—or Denmark—being concerned, it is impossible to see how any contract with a private corporation would be worth more than the paper upon which it was written. Denmark, not the syndicate, would have to be considered, and Denmark, not the syndicate, would have to shoulder all responsibilities.

There is probably not a grain of truth in the assertion that Germany has prompted this undertaking. There is probably no ground whatever for the suspicion prevalent in some quarters that it was prompted by a desire on the part of certain European powers to have naval supplies within reasonable distance of the Panama canal in certain eventualities. Nothing is easier than the setting of such stories afloat. But there are some phases of the matter that cannot be ignored. To go no farther, there is at least one phase of the matter that it would appear the Danish Parliament has not sufficiently considered, namely, that Denmark in granting this concession is taking the risk of involving itself in complications extrication from which may be extremely difficult or impossible. No one of the great powers would be likely to stand on ceremony in dealing with a privately owned and operated naval base, or with any small power that undertook to protect it, under certain conceivable circumstances, however much it may be hoped by all lovers of peace that these circumstances may never arise.

THE way in which the nation is tending generally is also seen in the circumstance that not one of the United States presidential candidates this year was born in a log cabin, split rails, trod a tow-path, worked in a tannery or, so far as known, ever had any unpleasant experiences with cherry trees.

### New Functions of Diplomats

AS RAPIDLY as international intercourse and negotiation center about issues of trade, finance, manufacturing and like phases of economic strife between peoples, with equal speed the function of the ambassador and minister plenipotentiary becomes that of a promoter of trade, an investigator and reporter upon economic experiments, and an adviser as to such steps as should be taken at the home office if the national balance sheet is to show a footing satisfactory to the chancellor of the exchequer or the secretary of the treasury. This being so, it is not surprising that the type of man rising to positions of eminence in the consular and diplomatic service of nations today is somewhat different from what it used to be.

To illustrate how different the functions of the department of state today are from those of an earlier time and how altered are the tasks of ambassadors, let a piece of work now under way by American diplomatic representatives to five European nations be cited. Cooperating with agents sent from Washington and trained in economic research, they have had the duty of making such negotiations with officials of the governments to which they are assigned as will give the American investigators full access to everything that will shed light on systems of extending loans to farmers. Since the contention in the United States has been that the agriculturist needing capital has to pay too much for it under present systems of loan, the practical reply of the federal government to the charge is, "Let us see what Europe has that sheds light on the problem. If her farmers have easier rates in borrowing, if they have tried and tested cooperative methods, if they have profited by national aid, this information, put at the service of the American tiller of the soil, may induce him to experiment with similar methods. Whatever he decides to do must be done after a full chance to know what is done elsewhere."

Such an extension of governmental inquiry is in itself worthy of comment. It is a form of "internationalism" wholly praiseworthy. But the point being stressed now is the enlistment of ambassadors and ministers in this sort of work. No doubt some of them chafe under it, just as some soldiers and sailors do who find that modern military life implies handling of tools, soiling of hands, and labor. They enlisted for parades, pageantry and the glamour of military and rank. They find that drills are many and machinery intricate, and service means work. So with modern diplomacy. To hold a market is more difficult than to flatter a prime minister or uphold a dynasty.

It is strange that nobody at this time of year thinks of proposing a cooperative fish story society. The want of it may cause duplication of products and over-stocking of the markets.

Nor earnings of the Pullman Sleeping Car company are now running in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 a year, but the Pullman blanket remains as unbendable as ever.

WHILE incidents multiply indicating that there is a student reaction against phases of Yale life that have been pilloried by Owen Johnson in story and formal indictment, there is no evidence of any substantial change at New Haven in the rank given to competitive athletics as a part of university life. With the approval of alumni, undergraduates and administrative officials a project is now under way to finance erection of a coliseum or stadium to cost \$300,000, a clubhouse to cost \$100,000, and also to enlarge the athletic field. The total expenditure as planned would amount to \$700,000.

No one who knows the Yale spirit, or the financial resources of some of its alumni, or their fathers, doubts that this scheme will be carried through. Harvard, thanks to the generosity of Major Henry L. Higginson, came into possession of Soldier's Field at about the time when quarter-centennial gifts by alumni classes had risen to stadium measure. From all standpoints the huge structure of concrete for the Cambridge men has proved a success, whether used for the pageantry of a Joan of Arc presentation by Maude Adams, for the brilliant undergraduate festival of class day, or for the concourses and combats of Yale-Harvard football rivalry. Simply as a pecuniary investment the Harvard stadium has proved its capacity as an income-producer for the athletic association, and Yale's structure will do the same. Last, but not least, it will provide vast seating accommodations that are unflamable and durable.

Wherever universities, colleges or high schools have been equipped with these amphitheatres, there have been gains of many kinds. Built primarily for contests in which muscle and brawn count most, the structures also make possible execution of pageants and dramatic spectacles that enlarge the esthetic and intellectual horizons of students, and they also enable officials to carry out academic functions which no assembly hall of the older type can adequately accommodate. In passing judgment, therefore, on the large investment that Yale is planning to make in a stadium and field for sports, it must be borne in mind that interests other than athletic are involved. A modern university has many out-of-door academic functions of a formal sort that a Puritan colonial college did not dream of, and that even Yale men of the days of Woolsey and Porter did not anticipate. It is for participants in these events, as well as for baseball players, high jumpers, hurdlers and the like, that the appeal for funds now goes out.

THE only pictures to be displayed in the Baltimore Democratic national convention hall are those of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. From this it would appear that the only man who gave national victory to that party in the last fifty years is not as yet fully accepted.

### Distributing Masterpieces of Art

MR. BALFOUR, in discussing before the National Art Collections Fund Association the export to America of treasures of art from British private collections, admitted that Americans now are only doing what Britons did in Italy, Holland, France and Germany when they led the world in a combination of surplus cash and desire for masterpieces. This comment on a situation that naturally causes "national misgivings" from the British standpoint—if put along with a recent utterance of M. Guiffrey, who is now the expert purchasing agent in Europe of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will do much to clarify some of the ethical aspects of the problem. M. Guiffrey points out that so far as much of the finest art of the world is concerned, the supply is static; whereas the demand is dynamic. Consequently a partition of the fixed wealth of certain nations of Europe and Asia, where art has longest flourished, is inevitable in the light of rising civilization in the Americas, Africa and Australia. Europe is under moral obligations to divide her stock of masterpieces. There is, he says, no ethical justification for excluding Boston, Buenos Aires, Toronto, Johannesburg or Melbourne from partial possession of the sculpture or paintings of men whose genius glorified the past and may instruct the future, and should instruct it universally.

What, of course, also is true is that there is a limit to which the process of division of the fixed supply should go. A nation is justified in taking all possible steps to see to it that its display of its own nationals' genius or talent is not inferior to that of a neighboring or a distant land. Altered pecuniary and social status of a cultured class whose chief contemporary "quick" assets are works of art, should not be allowed by modern democracies, little concerned with esthetics, to bring to pass export of treasures that, once lost, never will be regained. Hence it is a wise nation that frankly decides to save for itself a fairly proportioned collection of its own art, and, if necessary, at the expense of taxpayers. National appropriations for such ends are entirely proper. Indeed, they are made imperative by the unprecedented wealth that now invades the auction rooms of London, Paris and Berlin.

It is estimated that Pittsburgh smoke ruins over \$500,000 worth of laundry every year. On the other hand, Pittsburghers are always disposed to be downcast when the smoke is thin.

It is evident from the remarks of Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the growing and active Housewives League, that the plans of some of the New York borough authorities with reference to the establishment of city markets are going to be vigorously opposed at the meeting of the board of estimate this week. Especially does Mrs. Heath and her immediate associates oppose the idea of expending \$3,000,000 upon the establishment of a wholesale market. The leaders of the league are not adverse to the establishment of a new wholesale market, but they express the belief that it should be developed by private interests, not by the municipality. "What we housewives want, and what we need," says Mrs. Heath, "is retail markets, and if the city begins by expending \$3,000,000 now on a wholesale market, it is impossible to say when it will be ready to go ahead with retail markets."

The idea of the authorities has already been outlined in these columns. In order to reduce the high cost of living the producer must be brought into closer connection with the distributor. The aim of the promoters of the wholesale market is to create an institution capable of receiving a large part of the supplies entering New York by direct rail service, thereby cutting off numerous transfer charges, etc. Manifestly, these supplies must be delivered to the

### Whereto the Yale Coliseum?

wholesaler at a low price before the retailer can handle them at prices below those now current. It would seem as if the wholesale or general distributing market were at the root of the entire matter. With such an agency established on right lines, the retailer, whether in a general market house or in a private shop, would be able to handle foodstuffs more cheaply than he does now. On the other hand, the producer, in direct touch with the wholesale market, would be able to cut off many charges that now reduce his share of the selling price to the minimum.

The hearing before the board of estimate promises to be exhaustive. It should bring out every phase of the question. For practically the first time in any large city, the housewives are to have a prominent part in determining the general policy of the community relating to the feeding of the people. It is possible that as a compromise, and that a beginning may be made, the new market may be divided between the wholesale and the retail trade. In this, or in any other event, if the public market system is to compete successfully with the private shop, there must be a central supply market, where meats and provisions may be handled expeditiously and cheaply, and in a large way, for the benefit of both the producer and the retailer, with conveniently located branch markets for the consumer.

AN AMENDMENT to the Dillingham revision of the immigration law now before Congress, drafted and supported by Senator Root of New York city, if adopted by the Senate and the House will materially strengthen the hands of the legal department of the United States in its effort to surrender to other governments persons charged with crimes. Increasing amity between nations on this matter, as also between states of the American Union, is facilitating extradition. Obviously it is a matter where there has to be equality of right and action. If the United States asks favors it also must grant them. Much opposition is being directed against this amendment by descendants of persons who, during the last century, fled to this country for refuge, being guilty of political offenses. A leading journalistic assailant bases his attack on the fact that if such a law had been in operation when his father fled from Germany, he might have been returned to prison from which he fled. More of the opposition comes from recent emigrants from Europe, who themselves, in not a few cases, are in dread of prosecution and imprisonment should the law have to undergo the change that is now urged.

The large issue opened up by this controversy is one that finds the American people in a somewhat more conservative mood than was dominant following the formation of the republic. Neither Congress nor the executive commits the United States as promptly as of yore to the cause of republicanism per se wherever it happens to emerge. Witness recent treatment of both Portugal and China. In ceasing to be an isolated nation and in becoming more or less tied up with European and Asiatic affairs, the United States has of necessity been forced to take a more opportunist and less radical point of view. Hence the delay in recognition of new republics. Hence also the proposition to modify extradition laws so as to harmonize with international custom. Hence the move to give to officials of the departments of state and of justice some of that discretionary power in dealing with Europeans, Latin Americans and Asiatics, seeking domicile in the United States, that now accrues to similar officials in Europe.

The reaction against continuing to make the nation a place of refuge for all sorts of emigrants from Europe is not peculiar to the United States. There are signs that England, in the future, may not be so hospitable as in the past. Internationalism is a two-edged sword. It cuts both ways. It develops sympathy between governments attacked by a common foe of anarchy as well as among peoples burdened by a common load of militarism and legalized privilege.

IN CONNECTION with the remarkable success of the Danish farmers in building up a great export trade for butter and eggs, the efforts put forth in Denmark to diffuse among the people a higher knowledge of agriculture have received considerable attention. With a population of little more than 2,500,000, Denmark within recent years has made what might be termed marvelous progress as a producing nation. To Great Britain alone it sends annually eggs and butter to the value of \$130,000,000. In no other country than Denmark have the principles of farming been taught more generally or more thoroughly. Danish boys and girls, at the very minimum of cost, may obtain instruction, primary, secondary and collegiate, that will fit them for the task of making a comfortable living and a competence from a few acres of land.

It is pleasant to read that, of the nearly \$1,000,000 distributed last Friday by the general education board created under an endowment of \$30,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller, a very considerable portion went to schools engaged in the teaching of agriculture. One item of \$133,000 was appropriated for farm demonstration work in the southern states, and there were numerous contributions in smaller sums for like purposes. The board is aiming to bring about in this country conditions similar to those prevailing in Denmark. How to get the good out of farm work is the problem. It is a greater problem in the United States, perhaps, than in Denmark, because the field is so much larger and because all of the conditions in the United States for generations have tended toward waste rather than economy. The very bountifulness with which the soil of this new country has produced its crops has been a hindrance to the promotion of skilful farming.

Nevertheless, the agricultural schools and colleges and philanthropies like the general education board are making themselves felt. The quality of farming in many of the states is showing marked improvement. That a tremendous amount of work along educational lines remains to be done is evidenced by the high cost of table necessities in a country that could, by the practise of skilful agriculture as it is carried on in Sweden, France, Germany, Belgium or Switzerland, raise crops of sufficient size to feed itself cheaply and have besides an immense surplus for export.

It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the statement that Explorer Amundsen is determined to find the north pole. Let him be satisfied with finding the south pole. The north pole was found once, and that is enough. Some have thought it more than enough.

### America as a Refuge

### Rockefeller Fund a Spur to Farmers

### Housewives Urge City Markets